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REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOR THE YEAR 1910

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T. J. APPLEYARD, State Printer,

Tallahassee, Fla.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, December 31, 1910.

Hon. Albert W. Gilchrist,
Governor of Florida.

Sir: Pursuant to the requirements of Section 734 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department during the year 1910:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of the State is 158,800. This is merely an estimate. No funds are available to defray the expense of an enrollment of the militia and none has been made for a great many years. A careful consideration of the matter of the strength of the Reserve Militia, based upon census information available at the date of compiling this report, seems to indicate that the estimates submitted in the several last reports of this department were much too high.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

There have been no material changes in the organization of the National Guard of this State during the year. The headquarters of the brigade of infantry remains at Jacksonville; those of the First Regiment Infantry at the same point and of the Second Regiment Infantry at Orlando.

The annual return of the organized militia shows the actual strength of the National Guard of Florida on December 31, 1910, to be:

Commissioned Officers—		
Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief...	8	
General officers and officers of the staff corps and departments	28	
Officers of the line	76	112
Enlisted Men—		
Non-commissioned officers	222	
Field musicians	21	
Artificers and mechanics	13	
Privates	855	1,111
Total strength, commissioned and enlisted...		1,223

Mustered Out.

There has been mustered out of the service during the year, because of inefficiency, one company of infantry—Company M, First Regiment Infantry, at Marianna, Florida, on April 28, 1910. The loss of this organization is to be regretted, for this regiment is already reduced in strength. The company at the time of its disbandment was recruited up to the maximum number of men, and simply lacked proper management and instruction, but the inability to secure competent commissioned officers who could administer the affairs of the organization upon a basis of reasonable efficiency, maintain some semblance of discipline and insure the proper care and protection of the public military property, made it necessary to take this action.

The detachments of the Hospital Corps attached to both regiments of infantry were disbanded, and provision has been made under General Order No. 21, issued May 26, 1910, for the reorganization of the Hospital Corps upon an entirely different basis. It is hoped, by this

means, to provide a more dependable and efficient force of sanitary troops.

Mustered In.

There have been no new organizations mustered into the National Guard of Florida during the year.

Coast Artillery.

Attention is respectfully invited to what was said under this heading in the report of this department for 1909. It is desired to submit the same comment and recommendations again this year.

Infantry.

There are four vacancies among the companies of the First Regiment of Infantry and two in the Second Regiment of Infantry. Steps should be taken to fill these vacancies by the formation of additional companies. Suggestions were made under this heading in the report of this department for 1909 as to points at which the formation of companies of infantry might be undertaken with some promise of success. So far as this office is advised no special effort has been made in this direction. It is submitted that the matter of securing additional companies to fill the vacancies now existing is one which should receive the consideration of the officers commanding the regiments and battalions in which these vacancies exist, and which ought to command their active efforts. Unless additional companies can be formed it is recommended that the fragments of battalions be consolidated, and that the skeleton organizations now being temporarily maintained be dispensed with and surplus field and staff officers be discharged. It is trusted that this action may not be necessary, but unless additional companies are formed it will be necessary, in order to meet the require-

ments of the Federal law that the organization of the National Guard shall correspond with that prescribed for the Army. This would make the infantry force of the State consist of one regiment and two separate battalions.

Efficiency.

There has been continued and marked improvement in the general efficiency of the troops of the State during the past year. Attention is invited to the table published in General Order No. 1 of the series of 1910, and a comparison of the percentages attained by the several organizations, as shown in that order, with the work of the year just passed, shows a very marked improvement in many respects. The relative standing of the various companies during the past year has been determined and will be published as General Order No. 1 of the series of 1911.

In commenting in the report of this department for the year 1909 upon the progress being made toward increased efficiency the statement was made:

"The National Guard of Florida is now fairly well equipped for service in the field. Its further progress toward higher efficiency must depend to a large extent upon the capacity and zeal of the commanding officers of the line. They are responsible under the law for the discipline and training of the troops, and should be held to account for any failure to meet those responsibilities. If the further improvement of the State's military force rests upon these officers, then it is important that every possible opportunity be given them for obtaining the maximum of instruction both in theory and practice which is possible for those in the militia. To this end it is contemplated to prescribe in orders early in the new year a definite military educational system for the National Guard of Florida, and while this system will include post schools for enlisted men, it will afford special opportunity and means for commissioned officers to perfect and improve

themselves in the military profession. A feature of this system will be a camp of instruction for commissioned officers only, which, it is planned, will be held during the month of April or possibly in May.

"Our National Guard service has now progressed to that point where it may be said that there is no room for drones in the commissioned personnel. A man desiring to assume the responsibilities of commissioned office must have both the capacity and the inclination to perfect himself in military science by study and application, else he cannot hope to discharge his official duties creditably and will only retard the organization to which he may be attached. A single drone or incompetent may block successful administration throughout an entire command, and it is well, therefore, that the Florida law provides a means for testing the efficiency of officers and for eliminating those who may lack the capacity to properly perform the duties devolving upon them. A firm application of this means of insuring efficient service among the officers is necessary, and it argues well that the Commanding General of the Brigade of Infantry has not hesitated to report as deficient, during the past year, a regimental commander and a captain of more than twenty years' service; this action having been taken after continued evidences of incompetency. It is believed that a consistent adherence to this policy upon the part of all commanding officers will greatly promote the efficiency of the military establishment; but it is pointed out that the influence of an incompetent officer in authority is scarcely less hurtful than that of a capable but inactive officer. It matters not what the personal qualities of an officer may be, or how long he has served in the Guard, when he reaches that point where his interest in the service does not prompt him and cause him to make those sacrifices of time necessary to properly and promptly perform his duties, he should resign or retire. He owes this to the service and to himself. A drone is sure to prove a stum-

bling block and a hindrance to the organization with which he is associated and to those under him.

"With the plans for instruction briefly mentioned under this heading; with the excellent material offered by those embraced in the present roster of our commissioned officers, and by adhering to the plan of promptly eliminating all inactive and incompetent officers, it ought to be possible, within a very few years, to place the National Guard of Florida upon a basis of splendid efficiency."

The same comment will apply with equal, if not added, force at this time. And in the same connection, a matter which, unfortunately, demands further mention, is the continued inactivity and apparent lack of interest upon the part of many of the senior officers in our service, and their seeming failure to realize and to meet their official responsibilities to the fullest. This is true to a large extent in the matter of the training and instruction of the troops, and perhaps equally so in the conduct of the routine administrative work of their respective offices. It sometimes seems as though the promotion of an officer to a field office, or to a grade above that of a company commander, is accepted by the recipient of such promotion as a sort of retirement from active duty and relief from the responsibilities of office. There are some notable exceptions in our service, but, as a rule, the senior officers do not concern themselves sufficiently with the management and training of the units of their commands at the home stations throughout the year. This work is left almost entirely to the company commanders, who, following divergent methods, lacking the supervision of their superior officers, and sometimes their advice, support and encouragement, get varying results. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the larger units are assembled each year for the short period of field service which they have, the field and staff officers find themselves out of touch with their commands and lacking information as to the actual conditions in the various companies.

The lack of continuous, consistent and proper direction of the training of the troops throughout the year along definite and progressive lines and in pursuance of the program which is prescribed is a serious drawback to our service, for it renders it necessary to go back each year over ground that has been imperfectly covered before, and often developes that some companies are grossly deficient in elementary matters in which the others are proficient, but cannot proceed beyond. As stated at the outstart, this criticism does not apply to all of the senior officers, but it treats of a defect and neglect so common as to merit this broad comment.

To bring the organized militia up to that standard now fixed by law requires of the officers much study of subjects hitherto unknown in this service, but a knowledge of which is now absolutely necessary for the proper exercise of military command. There is, also, much for the enlisted man to learn, but in the main the responsibility rests upon the officers. They must qualify themselves to meet, as nearly as possible, the new standard fixed for the militia. To do this so that they can creditably perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices requires a deal of time and untiring energy. There must be the interest and enthusiasm born of an inate fondness for the military service, and such pride in personal achievement as will inspire the individual to do his best and not rest content with the knowledge that he holds a commission and wears a uniform.

The success of the State military establishment, therefore, depends upon the capability and enthusiasm of the officers, and the efficiency of any organization is assured where its officers possess these qualifications.

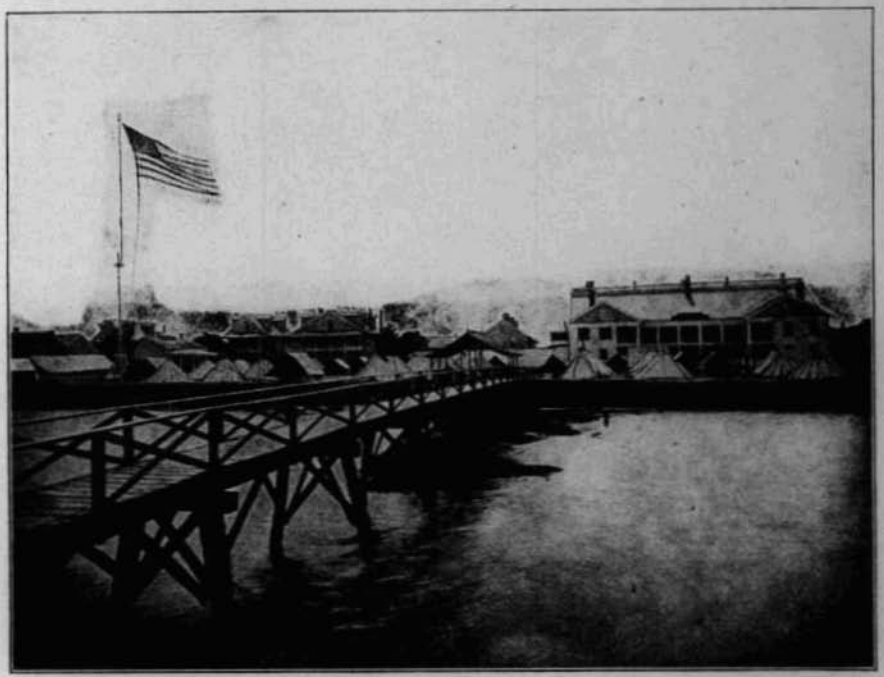
Training.

While the usual program of practical instruction for the troops has been followed during the past year, the

activities of this department have been directed largely toward providing means for the more thorough training of our officers.

Under General Order No. 6, published February 5, 1910, there was announced, as a part of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, a definite military educational system for the State, which, if consistently and faithfully carried out, will result, it is felt, in a material betterment of the service. Post schools had previously been conducted at many stations of the troops in a more or less desultory fashion; but under the system now announced, the scope of these schools, and the responsibilities of post commanders with relation thereto, is clearly defined and prescribed. By these regulations provision is also made for the holding of annual camps of instruction for commissioned officers, carrying out, in this respect, the plans of the War Department for the further training of militia officers. The first of these camps of instruction for commissioned officers was held this year on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, at St. Augustine, from May 16 to 20, inclusive. It was most successfully conducted and proved very profitable indeed for those who participated as student officers.

It has been the practice during the encampments each year to devote an hour or more of every day to a so-called school for officers, and this plan will probably be continued; but the brief spaec which can be devoted to that purpose at such times offers a very limited opportunity for instructing the officers, and only a very little in the way of theoretical instruction can be accomplished. There is also to be contended with, the disconcerting influence of camp responsibilities. Commanding officers have the necessities and the comfort of their men to keep in mind, as well as the need for controlling and managing them; there are constantly routine camp duties demanding attention, as well as the time which must be devoted to drill and field exercises, so that it must be considered that



The Camp of Instruction for Commissioned Officers, as seen from the Matanzas River. State Arsenal in the rear, and camp on the parade ground near the old sea wall.

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The Camp of Instruction for Commissioned Officers, as seen from the Matanzas River. State Arsenal in the rear, and camp on the parade ground near the old sea wall.

the general encampments are more an occasion for giving practical demonstration by the use of troops in the field of what is learned in theory by study at home. The plan, therefore, of assembling the officers by themselves, for the sole purpose of studying and receiving instruction, with no responsibilities as to camp administration, is a most happy one and has already given most gratifying results.

Camp of Instruction for Commissioned Officers.

The supervision and management of such of these camps for officers as were to be participated in by officers from the territory embraced in the Department of the Gulf, was delegated by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel George T. Bartlett, of the General Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of this department. Colonel Bartlett was present at the St. Augustine camp and personally directed the instruction work. It is thought that he was very well pleased with the progress made by the Florida officers, who, with but a few exceptions, were most attentive and zealous. There were seventy-nine student officers in camp, and they were divided into four sections for theoretical instruction in minor tactics, military topography and kindred subjects, while the entire body was assembled for the lectures on military hygene, military law and other general subjects.

The camp was established and fully equipped and prepared in advance of the arrival of the officers. It was most admirably located and appointed and was declared by all to be most comfortable and convenient. Effort was made to afford the officers every opportunity for availing themselves to the fullest extent of the benefits which the occasion offered. Large tents, equipped with blackboards, seats, etc., were supplied for each section or class, and the meetings of the entire body were held in the large assembly hall of the Arsenal.

The work undertaken at this camp was along lines

practically new to the Florida officers, but the avidity with which they attacked the subjects unfolded to them was most gratifying and encouraging. The fine progress which was made, however, must be attributed not only to the application of the student officers, and their capacity and desire to acquire information, but to the splendid methods employed by the instructors. It is proper to say in this connection that Florida was particularly fortunate in securing for this camp the detail of a fine body of regular officers, possessing the advantage of having been specially trained as instructors, and being rated as among the most capable in the Army. Several were directly from the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, where they had been on duty as instructors, and of which institution they were honor graduates. One of the number, Captain M. E. Hanna, having recently contributed to his profession a very valuable book, entitled "Tactical Principles and Problems," which has been adopted as a text book for the Army, and is pronounced by many as the most comprehensive authority we now have upon the subject of minor tactics.

The Regular officers detailed as instructors at the Florida camp for officers were:

Major David Baker, Medical Corps.
Captain Howard R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Captain William M. Fassett, Thirteenth Infantry.
Captain George F. Baltzell, Fifth Infantry.
Captain Mathew E. Hanna, Third Cavalry.
Captain John W. Wright, Seventeenth Infantry.

This department feels especially indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett and the officers named above for the special interest which they manifested in the conduct of this school, and for their willingness to assist and instruct the Florida officers in every practicable way, in and out of school hours.

The course which was followed at the school included:

Infantry instruction.
The rifle.
Camp police and sanitation.
First aid.
Paper work.
Rations.
Preparation of field orders.
Map reading.
Patrols.
Advance and rear guards.
Outposts.

In order that responsibility for the maintenance of discipline might remain with the State authorities it was deemed advisable to place an officer of the National Guard in command of the camp, and Brigadier General John S. Maxwell, First Brigade, was announced as the commanding officer, and thru his orders the daily routine was published, together with such rules as were necessary for the management of the school. Few restrictions, however, were placed upon the student officers. They were advised of the hours for the meeting of the several classes and for the lectures, and that they would be expected to be present. While the instructors each made a check at the opening of their classes, this was for their own information in determining the attention and zeal, in a relative way, of those under them; a matter covered by their reports to the War Department. In prescribing the rules for the camp it was felt that the interest of the State officers and their desire to benefit as much as possible from what was being done, might be depended upon to insure their presence and attention at all times, and, with but few exceptions, this was found to be the case. It is considered advisable, however, that at future camps of this character, the presence of the officers at all times be required; that the senior State officer in each

section or class be placed in charge of it and be instructed to report any absentees to the camp commander, and, that officers finding it necessary to absent themselves, even temporarily, be required to obtain permission to do so. It is belived, also, that the commanding officer of the camp should be required to report to the Governor the names of any officers who do not consistently follow the course which may be undertaken; who show marked inattention or indifference, or who apparently lack the capacity to follow the course. This is to the end that such officers may be tested by examination as to their general fitness for holding commission, as provided for under Section 682 of the Military Code.

The comment made here upon the conduct of the camp for officers is based upon the observations of The Adjutant General, who was peresent. No report was submitted by the commanding officer of the camp.

Prescribed System of Military Education.

As to the training and military education of those in the State military service the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida prescribe:

"387. The military educational system of the State will include the following schemes for theoretical instruction:

1. Post schools for enlisted men.
2. Post schools for commissioned officers.
3. A correspondence school for commissioned officers, when it shall be practicable to establish and conduct such a school from General Headquarters.
4. Annual camps of instructions for commissioned officers.
5. Regular course of study at such military schools and colleges of the United States as are open to the Organized Militia under the provisions of Section 16 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903.

"388. It will be the duty of post commanders to estab-

Officers attending Camp of Instruction in May. Assembled in front of State Arsenal.

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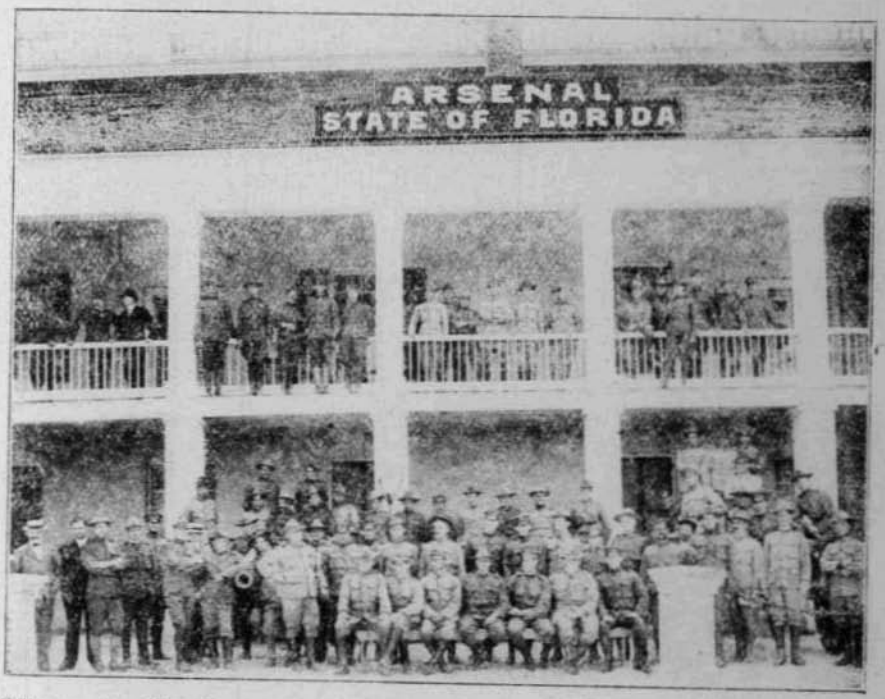

Officers attending Camp of Instruction in May. Assembled in front of State Arsenal.

lish and provide for the conduct of post schools; to appoint instructors, and, under the supervision of their superior commanders, to prescribe the course of study in each school."

Post Schools.

As suggestive of a method for conducting the post schools to best advantage during the year just passed, the following plan was outlined under General Order No. 6, published from the General Headquarters of the National Guard of Florida February 5, 1910:

"During the months of February, March, April and May of the current year, schools for enlisted men will be held in each company of the National Guard of Florida at least once a month, and, preferably, twice a month. These schools will, in each case, be conducted under such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the post commander. The subject matter for study will be so apportioned as to accomplish a complete review and study of the 'Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia of the United States (1909)' within the next four months and prior to the encampments which are to be held next summer. To this end, no other text book will be used in the schools for enlisted men; except—that commanding officers may prescribe other and more advanced studies for non-commissioned officers if deemed advisable. The Manual for Privates of Infantry is designed to present in most concise form such features of instruction, taken from the various military text books, regulations, etc., as are deemed absolutely necessary to the training of the private soldier. There is embraced under one cover what it is important for him to know about organization, military courtesy, discipline, care of the rifle, small arms practice, drill, guard duty, personal hygiene, first aid rules, etc. As a plan for conducting these schools it is suggested that commanding officers should announce, at least a week in advance, what portion of the Manual will

be read and discussed at the next session of the school, and, it is estimated that an allotment of about thirty pages each time will make possible a complete review of the book within the time which is available. As each soldier will have a copy of the Manual in his personal possession, they should be expected and required to give the lessons such study in advance as will enable them to answer questions and show intelligent comprehension of the subjects taken up at each session of the school. The officer conducting the school should read and explain the lesson, asking such questions from time to time as will determine whether or not the subject is fully understood by the men. A more thorough study of this book must subsequently be provided for; but for the present it will be sufficient that the enlisted man gain a general knowledge and understanding of the subjects which it covers, and that they are able to express in their own words and in their own way the essence of each lesson that may be given out, without requiring them to recite the text."

As the post schools for officers and enlisted men form the very basis of the military education of the members of the National Guard, and as the instruction given in this way is necessary as preliminary to, and throughout each stage of practical training under arms, it is important to know whether or not they are being properly conducted. The success of these schools depends entirely upon the methods employed by post commanders and the attention which those officers give to this important duty. At the close of the year it was deemed advisable to call upon all post commanders for report upon the progress made with the school work. What has been accomplished in this respect, with some idea of what may be expected in the future, is disclosed in the following extracts from the reports received:

Report of Major Hickey, Post of Apalachicola:

"Upon assuming office of Post Commander, and at the earliest opportunity, I organized two separate schools.

one for commissioned officers and the other for non-commissioned officers and privates. The school for commissioned officers was organized in July, 1910, and Lieutenant J. Farley Warren was detailed as instructor. The courses of study prescribed were those in vogue at the camp of instruction which was held at St. Augustine, in May, 1910, and consisted of Security and Information, Map Reading, Minor Tactics, Field Engineering, First Aid and Drill Regulations. Our ordinary method of study is that we usually read from four to ten pages in each book, and, if the matter is not properly understood, the matter is then discussed until a better understanding is reached.

"I am thoroughly convinced of the great value of these schools to the officers, and, judging from my personal observation of the officers of this post, I can truthfully state that their efficiency and value as officers to the National Guard has vastly increased, due in a great measure to the instruction and information acquired while attending the post school.

"The school for non-commissioned officers and privates was established at this post during the month of July, 1910, with Second Lieutenant E. H. Smith detailed as instructor. The subject matter for study taken up was the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia; one night in each month and sometimes two nights were devoted to study, the instructor usually reading from fifteen to thirty pages and explaining anything which might be in any way confusing to the men, inviting discussion and asking questions.

"I can already see a marked mprovement in the efficiency of some of the men, due to the fact that some of them seem more ambitious to learn than others. I intend during the coming season to establish a separate school for non-commissioned officers, and have already issued the necessary orders to that effect."

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Captain Cowan, Post of Daytona:

"Before the State encampment last July, at intervals of drilling, while the men stood at ease under arms, it was his custom to deliver to them a five or ten minute talk about their duties, deportment and care of their equipment, which he had carefully thought over beforehand; giving, as well as he could, the information they most needed to know. This was continued until after camp, until he was issued the gallery practice rifle. Then he devoted the spare time on drill nights to gallery practice, until the county officials began altering the quarters; this interrupted the gallery practice and most of the drilling was in the street.

"As soon as the quarters were habitable again Major E. L. Stewart, National Guard of Florida, retired, and late of the Medical Corps, was secured to deliver a short lecture on first aid and camp sanitation to the company on Friday nights. He delivered three very interesting talks and aroused considerable interest in this phase of Army life, and gave the men lots of good practical points. Then the weather got so cold that it was impossible for the men to be comfortable without a fire, so Major Stewart discontinued the lectures, and, since the middle of December, one of the officers has given the men a short talk after drill each Tuesday night. These efforts have been based on the Manual for Privates of Infantry, as a text book, and have been well received."

Captain Cawthon, Post of DeFuniak Springs:

"The school was duly organized and conducted, but no record of the work done was kept; however, it included the school of the soldier, the school of the squad, close order, extended order, camp sanitation, outposts, first aid and the sending and receiving messages."

Captain Blanding, Post of Gainesville:

"I have the honor to state that same were held at this post up to the time that the company went to camp last

year; since that time they have not been regularly conducted."

Colonel LeFils, Post of Jacksonville:

"I regret exceedingly to have to report that, by reason of constant and continuous business engagements, I was not able to give this matter my attention, and that by reason of my failure, the appointment of post school at Jacksonville was not made, nor has the conducting of such school been attempted."

Major Wolf, Post of Key West:

"Post schools are held at this post for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers as well as at least once a month, and at these sessions different subjects are taken up by me, personally, and much benefit is derived from same. At times we do not always have the full complement of the officers, as some of them are so engaged in business that it is not always convenient for them to be present, but the average attendance is very satisfactory.

"At different times the subject of sanitation has been taken up, which I consider, and has been impressed upon us by our instructors, as one of the very most important points for military study."

Captain Davis, Post of Leesburg:

"The first Tuesday night in each month was given entirely to drill. The second to short drill and company school (*i. e.*, instructing by lecture, and using Drill Regulations; letting the 'non-coms' do a great deal of the instructing).

"The third Tuesday night was given to short drill and 'non-com' school.

"The fourth Tuesday night was given to short drill and 'non-com' school, and also to officer's school.

"If there were five Tuesday nights in a month, one was given to extended order drill by squad and company."

Major Lyle, Post of Live Oak:

"During the year 1910 post school for non-commissioned officers was regularly held at this post. For a portion of the year school was held once each week, and the balance of the year once each two weeks. I was unable to personally conduct this school at all times on account of my physical condition, the school at other times being held by other officers at the post.

"The studies taken up at this school were the subjects outlined in orders relating to the school, together with other subjects that would assist candidates for commission in examination prescribed for them."

Captain Brossier, Post of Miami:

"Upon the receipt of General Order No. 6, 1910, a post school was established, at which the non-commissioned officers were taught the Regulations from the 'definitions' to the 'school of the battalion.'

"These schools were held twice a month, with the exception of December, 1910.

"This office was very much handicapped on account of having only three copies of the Manual for Privates of Infantry, the issue of these books only having reached here near the first of December."

Lieutenant Colonel Nash, Post of Ocala:

"These schools were organized at the Ocala post in April, 1910, and held every Sunday at 3 P. M. for one hour. A commissioned officer being detailed each week to conduct same. These schools were temporarily abandoned during the busy winter season, but will be re-established at once."

Captain Ayers, Post of Orlando:

"A post school for officers and enlisted men was established at Orlando, February 28, 1910, in compliance with General Order No. 6, A. G. O., February 5, 1910.

"I was appointed instructor for this school by Colonel

F. X. Schuller, who was at that time post commander. This school was conducted first and third Wednesday of each month for officers and enlisted men, until June 28, 1910. All officers and enlisted men showed a great deal of interest in the work."

Captain Collins, Post of Plant City:

"Assisted by the officers of this post, schools were conducted once each month during the months of February, March, April and May, using the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia as text book.

"The subject matter of this text book was gone over carefully up to and including 'Extracts from the Manual of Guard Duty.' Oral examinations were conducted upon the subject covered during each school and soldiers were required to memorize 'Orders for Sentinels on Post.'

"These schools have proved very successful and beneficial and I am now conducting monthly schools on coast artillery subjects."

Captain Potter, Post of St. Petersburg:

"We are holding non-commissioned officers' school once a month on the subject of School of a Soldier, Guard Duty and Field Duty. Once a week non-commissioned officers are schooled in drilling the company."

Captain Wall, Post of Starke:

"A school for non-commissioned officers for this post was organized by Captain Wills (his predecessor) about the first of January, 1910, and same has been kept up since that time, although part of this time there were very few officers in attendance as their work was some distance from this post."

Captain Lewis, Post of Tallahassee:

"March 23rd Lieutenant Winthrop instructed the non-commissioned officers' school on military courtesy.

"April 27th Captain J. Stuart Lewis instructed all of the men of the company on guard duty and discipline.

"June 15th Lieutenant Walker held instruction to all the company on Small Arms Firing Regulations.

"August 26th Dr. Philbrick, Post Surgeon, instructed the company in First Aid to the Injured and hygiene.

"September 23rd Lieutenant Winthrop instructed the company in the care of the rifle and its use.

"October 26th Captain J. Stuart Lewis instructed the company in Camp Sanitation, Pitching Tents, etc.

"November 30th Lieutenant Walker instructed the company in the Manual of Privates of Infantry.

"Regular course of drills were conducted during the year, with half-hour intervals of instruction and discussion of duties, etc., of the men of the Organized Militia."

Major Cohen, Post of Tampa:

"I issued Post Order No. 4, a copy of which is enclosed, and thereafter a regular course of instruction was followed by the company officers under my supervision.

"Later, and when nearing the period of the maneuvers, Post Orders No. 8 were issued, a copy of which is enclosed, and this was for the purpose of especial instruction, which was deemed necessary for this tour of duty. Schools were held weekly for a while and then twice a week, most of which were personally conducted by myself, but instruction was also given by the company and battalion staff officers.

"After the return from the maneuvers in July schools were discontinued until Post Orders were issued by me in August, a copy of which is enclosed, and these schools have been conducted along a progressive line of instruction."

It will be seen from the information contained in these several reports that, with but one or two exceptions, effort was made in some way to carry out the idea of conducting schools at the various posts. It is to be regretted that at most of the posts the plan outlined in General Order No. 6 was not more strictly adhered to. The important consideration is, however, that, under proper

supervision, it would be possible to have these schools properly and effectively conducted. It is not necessary to state to regimental commanders that it is their duty to ascertain, thru special inquiry, if not disclosed by reports, whether or not the theoretical instruction prescribed for the troops is being given at the posts where units of their commands are stationed. The information developed thru the inquiry from this office could have been obtained at the headquarters of regiments at such time early in the year as to have admitted of correcting methods improperly employed, and thus have insured a uniform and progressive course of study throughout the entire force.

Responsibility for the proper instruction and for the efficiency of the troops being placed by law upon the Commanding General, this entire matter is, of course, subject to his supervision and direction, subject to such general regulations as may be prescribed thru the orders of the Governor. It is trusted that the program of instruction for the new year will be outlined at an early date and that it will be faithfully carried out at each post; but to insure this it is necessary that the senior commanding officers give this school work proper attention and supervision.

An order is now in preparation which prescribes the books for use in post schools, and this order will be issued as one of the first of the series of 1911. Following are extracts from it:

"The course of study in post schools for commissioned officers of the line, and for officers of the staff corps and departments detailed to duty in the line (except medical officers) will embrace the following subjects:

Regulations for the National Guard of Florida.
Military law.
Drill regulations (Arm of the service).
Field service regulations.
Guard duty.
Small arms firing and care of the rifle.

Military field engineering.
Military topography.
Minor tactics.
Military hygiene, including 'first aid to injured.'

"The following named text books, of latest published editions, are prescribed for use in such schools:

Regulations for the National Guard of Florida (As published and indexed in general orders, until compiled).
Military Code of Florida, as amended, and as published in general orders.
U. S. Manual of Courts-Martial.
Davis' 'Treatise on Military Law.'
U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations.
U. S. Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.
U. S. Field Service Regulations—1910.
U. S. Manual of Guard Duty.
U. S. Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual—1909.
*Beach's 'Manual on Military Field Engineering.'
Sherrill's 'Military Topography.'
Studies in Minor Tactics.
*Wagner's 'Security and Information.'
*Hanna's 'Tactical Principles and Problems.'
Ashburn's 'Elements of Military Hygiene.'

"The above named are the text books prescribed for study and upon which officers will be examined for promotion or to test their efficiency. The following additional publications will also be issued and will be kept on hand for reference. Officers will review and give them such study as may be required to become familiar, in a general way, with their provisions:

U. S. War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia.
U. S. Army Regulations.
Moss' 'Officers' Manual.'

†*U. S. Manual for Privates of Infantry in the Organized Militia.*

†*Instructions and Problems in Guard Duty for the Private Soldier.*

Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Cal. .30, model 1903.

Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Gallery Practice Rifle, Cal. .22, model 1903.

Sherrill's 'Military Map Reading.'

Beach's 'Military Map Reading.'

U. S. Manual for Army Cooks.

Army Ration Issue and Conversion Table.

Regulations for Field Maneuvers, U. S. Army.

"The books named in the above lists must be kept on hand at each headquarters and with each organization, and, under such system as may be established by immediate commanders, will be available for study to all officers attached to the command.

"Where organizations are not already supplied, they may be obtained, upon requisition, in the quantities indicates.

"Every officer should be provided with one copy of each of the books the titles of which appear above printed in italics. These books will be required for and accounted for individually by all general, field and staff officers. Company commanders, however, will make requisition for and be accountable for all books for their own use and that of their lieutenants.

"All books, the titles of which are not printed in this order in italics, will be issued upon the basis of one for the field and staff of each regiment, of each battalion, and for each company.

"Text books may be expended and dropped from the returns of accountable officers when rendered obsolete by the issue of later editions; but if lost or destroyed, they must be accounted for by survey proceedings, and, if it appears that the loss occurred because of the lack of due

care and precaution upon the part of the accountable or responsible officer the books will be required to be replaced by purchase.

"*(Prescribed for study by officers above the grade of First Lieutenant.)

"†(Issued primarily for the instruction of enlisted men, but all officers should read and be familiar with these books. The preliminary examination for original appointment to commissioned office is based chiefly upon the subject matter embraced in the 'U. S. Manual for Privates of Infantry in the Organized Militia.')"

The necessity for fixing some test for officers as to their knowledge of the subjects thus prescribed for study is apparent, and, when it is practicable for this department to carry on the work, it is planned to conduct a sort of correspondence school, and thru a system of queries ascertain whether or not the prescribed course of study is being followed. At present no test is provided for except in cases where officers exhibit such lack of capacity and unfitness as to cause their commanding officers to recommend that they be ordered before a board for special examination; or unless they come up for promotion and are required to take the examinations prescribed therefor.

The regulations governing the examination of candidates for original appointment and of officers nominated for promotion have been amended this year, and as so amended they practically fix the standard of training for officers in the State service. Under the system of electing officers which obtains in our National Guard of Florida, it frequently happens that some person from civil life, without previous military experience, is nominated for appointment to commissioned office. In such cases it would be unreasonable to suppose that a candidate could, within the short period allowed for preparation for

examination, gain a sufficient knowledge of strictly military subjects to stand a general examination upon them. It is important to determine, however, that a person so selected for appointment has such qualifications in the way of general education and capacity to acquire information as will enable him to become reasonably proficient in his military duties when he has had time for study and opportunity to receive training, and, to this end, the preliminary examination which is a prerequisite to original appointment in the grades of lieutenant or captain is limited to such tests as will establish the general fitness of the candidate in these respects. In the examinations for promotion, however, test is made of the military qualifications of the officer, and in fixing the scope for such examinations it seemed not unreasonable to require that an officer coming up for promotion to the grade of major be examined as to his knowledge of the most important of the subjects in which a second lieutenant in the Regular Army is required to be proficient, and that the examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel should embrace the most important of the subjects prescribed in the Army schedule for the examination of first lieutenants.

With the foregoing explanation it is thought that the following extracts from the present regulations governing examinations for commissioned office will be of interest:

EXAMINATIONS FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.

Elementary Examination:

1. Grammar, spelling and writing, relative weight 4.
2. Arithmetic, relative weight 4.
3. Geography, relative weight 2.
4. History, relative weight 2.

Professional Examination:

5. Administration.
   Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, paragraphs 79 to 90—"Enlistments"; paragraphs 117 to 134—"Discharges," etc.; paragraphs 746 to 748-o—"Clothing Allotments and Allowances"; relative weight 3.

6. Military Law.
   The Military Code of Florida, sections 668 to 737 (General Statutes of Florida, as amended); relative weight 3.

7. Elementary Principles.
   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, pages 7 to 17, inclusive; relative weight 3.

8. Drill Regulations.
   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia (Extracts from the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), pages 43 to 75, inclusive—"Definitions," and "School of the Soldier"; relative weight 4.

9. Guard Duty.
   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia (Extracts from the U. S. Manual Guard Duty), pages 121 to 145, inclusive; relative weight 3.

10. Small Arms Firing Regulations.
    U. S. Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, pages 7 to 21, inclusive—"Definitions," etc.; relative weight 2.

11. First Aid.
    Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, pages 166 to 179, inclusive—"Care of Health," and "First Aid Rules"; relative weight 2.

(List of publications required for study preparatory for examination for original appointment):

General Orders, Nos. 19, series of 1905, 30, series of 1908, and 13, series of 1910, General Headquarters. N. G. F. Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia. Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, U. S. 1909.

37-a. Candidates for original appointments who are to be assigned to staff positions will be examined upon additional subjects, as follows:

37-b. *For Adjutants.*

Administration:

Paragraphs 261 to 280—"Rosters, Detachments and Daily Service," and paragraphs 778 to 809—"Military Correspondence and Orders." U. S. Army Regulations.

Field Service Regulations:

Paragraphs 27 to 58, inclusive—"Orders."

37-c. *For Quartermasters.*

Administration:

"Property Accountability," "Surveys," and preparation of Returns of Public Property—Regulations for the National Guard of Florida.

Quartermaster's Manual—Paragraphs 469 to 477—"Care of Public Property," and paragraphs 500 to 533—"Transportation."

Field Service Regulations:

Paragraphs 396 to 404—"Wagon Trains," and 411 to 440—"Transportation by Rail."

37-d. *For Commissaries.*

Administration:

Manual for the Subsistence Department, paragraphs 62 to 66—"Equipment of Commissaries," 186 to 203—"Ration Issues and Other Issues."

Army Ration Issue and Conversion Tables—The "Field Ration," and "Travel Ration."
Preparation of Returns of Subsistence Stores and other Subsistence Forms.

Field Service Regulations:
Paragraphs 361 to 395—"Subsistence."

FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR.

Practical Exercises:

1. Horsemanship. A practical test to determine whether or not the officer is sufficiently skilled in horsemanship to perform the duties which will devolve upon him if promoted; relative weight 4.

2. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises of close order drill appropriate to a battalion; relative weight 4.

3. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises and maneuvers of extended order drill appropriate to a battalion; relative weight 4.

Written Examination.

4. Administration.
Regulations for the National Guard of Florida; to be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations, and may include the preparation of reports, quartermaster's and subsistence papers and accounts; relative weight 3.

5. Drill Regulations.
   Questions up to and including the "School of the Battalion," and on "Ceremonies." (Text book U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations); relative weight 4.

6. Field Service Regulations.
   To be sufficiently extended in scope to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations); relative weight 3.

7. Small Arms Firing Regulations.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties arising under the regulations. May include the preparation of records and reports. (Text book—U. S. Provisional Manual for Small Arms Practice); relative weight 2.

8. Military Field Engineering.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely —Beach's "Manual on Military Field Engineering"; relative weight 2.

9. Military Topography.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely —Sherrill's "Military Topography"; relative weight 3.

10. Military Law.
    The Military Code of Florida, (G. O. No. 13, series 1910 from General Headquarters, N. G. F.); general courts-martial and inferior courts-

martial; courts of inquiry; military government; the employment of military force. (Text books—U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial; Davis' "Treatise on Military Law"); relative weight 4.

11. Minor Tactics.
The advance guard; outposts; the cavalry screen; rear guards. (Text books—U. S. Field Service Regulations; Wagner's "Security and Information," and "Studies in Minor Tactics"); relative weight 3.

12. Military Hygiene.
To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely —Ashburn's "Elements of Military Hygiene"; relative weight 3.

40-K. For Promotion to the Grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Practical Exercises:

1. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises of close order drill appropriate to a regiment, and in the ceremonies; relative weight 4.

2. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises and maneuvers of extended order drill appropriate to a regiment; relative weight 4.

3. One or more tactical problems, to be prepared and given by the board. The officer being required to prepare the orders for the troops and to indicate on a military map or maps furnished him for the purpose the positions

of the troops for such action as would be demanded under the conditions of the problem; relative weight 4.

Written Examination:

4. Administration.
   Regulations for the National Guard of Florida; to be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations, and may include the preparation of reports, quartermaster's and subsistence papers and accounts; relative weight 3.

5. Drill Regulations.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, and with particular reference to "Evolutions of the Regiment," "Ceremonies," "Advance and rear guard," "Camping," etc.; relative weight 4.

6. Field Service Regulations.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, and to include the preparation of field orders; questions on the service of information and on the service of security, etc. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations); relative weight 3.

7. Military Field Engineering.
   To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in authorized text book, namely—Beach's "Manual on Military Field Engineering"; relative weight 3.

8. Military Topography.
To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely —Sherrill's "Military Topography"; relative weight 3.

9. Military Law.
The Military Code of Florida (G. O. No. 13, series 1910, from General Headquarters, N. G. F.); the methods of procedure which would be proper under assumed conditions in relation to the conduct of courts-martial; courts of inquiry; military commissions; the employment of military force; military government. (Text books—U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial; Davis' "Treatise on Military Law"); relative weight 4.

10. Minor Tactics.
Characteristics of the three arms; infantry in attack and defense; cavalry in attack and defense; artillery in attack and defense. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations, Wagner's "Security and Information," and "Studies in Minor Tactics"); relative weight 3.

11. Military Hygiene.
To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely —Ashburn's "Elements of Military Hygiene"; relative weight 3.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AS TO COMPETENCY OF OFFICERS.

42-a. An officer ordered before an examining board under paragraph (a), of Section 682 of the Military Code,

and paragraph 31-c of these Regulations, to test his fitness for practical service, will be examined as follows:

1. Along the lines of inquiry suggested by any complaint filed against him; which may cover:
   a. Competency, as evidenced by the manner in which he has discharged official duties which have devolved upon him.
   b. Neglect, either by mismanagement or failure to properly perform the duties relating to his office.
   c. Misconduct in civil life for which he is not amendable to trial by court-martial.
2. Physical examination to test his fitness for military service.
3. Mental and professional qualifications.

The examination under the last named division will be designed to determine whether or not the officer has the ordinary educational qualifications necessary to the performance of duty under his commission, and, whether or not the officer is sufficiently proficient in his knowledge of professional subjects to properly discharge the duties of his office. The examination in the latter particular will cover all professional subjects which are prescribed for study by officers of the same grade and arm of the service, and will be sufficiently extended to fully determine the officer's understanding and knowledge of them.

The standard in all subjects shall be one hundred, and an officer shall be considered to be unable and unfit to discharge the duties of his office who fails to attain a general average of seventy-five per cent.

Practical Training.

The theoretical training of the troops having been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, it is proper to report next upon the practical training which has been

undertaken during the year. Under the classification made by the War Department this phase of the training of the troops is divided into what is styled "garrison training" and "field training." Within the first of these subdivisions is grouped such exercises as are usually conducted at the home stations, being such needful instruction as can be imparted profitably on limited ground and within the scope of armory work. This includes close order drills, ceremonies, guard duty, first aid, the details of tent pitching, the preliminary training for range firing, the mechanism of extended order drills, the hygienic care of the person, etc.

The reports to this office show, during the year, the following number of rendezvous for drills (The second column after the name of the organization showing the average number of officers and enlisted men participating):

First Company, Coast Artillery Corps	57	38
Company A, First Infantry	54	34
Company B, First Infantry	59	50
Company C, First Infantry	58	34
Company D, First Infantry	58	42
Company E, First Infantry	48	40
Company F, First Infantry	57	37
Company K, First Infantry	43	38
Company L, First Infantry	58	34
Company A, Second Infantry	64	50
Company B, Second Infantry	63	37
Company C, Second Infantry	73	51
Company E, Second Infantry	60	37
Company F, Second Infantry	71	37
Company G, Second Infantry	60	34
Company H, Second Infantry	43	34
Company I, Second Infantry	74	55
Company K, Second Infantry	65	39
Company L, Second Infantry	63	36

The form of drill return which has been used does not provide space for describing the character of instruction given at each assembly, and no practice marches or rendezvous for target practice have been reported, although it is known that a number of the latter have been held.

The sighting and aiming drills required under the prescribed system of small arms practice, and the indoor gallery practice, are an important part of the garrison training, but we have no form of report at this time which gives complete data as to the extent of the instruction along these lines which has been given at the various posts throughout the year. It is known, however, that at a number of posts no gallery ranges have been established and no indoor practice has been held. There may be excuse for failure to conduct outdoor range practice by reason of lack of range facilities, but there is no armory in the State where an indoor range cannot be installed, and this would seem to offer a special field for work by the officers of the Ordnance Department who are on duty with the Brigade and regiments of infantry as inspector and assistant inspectors of small arms practice.

Field Training.

Announcement of the program of field exercises for the National Guard of this State for the year 1910 was made from General Headquarters thru General Order No. 22; which program included: Participation by the Second Regiment Infantry in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army at Chickamaugua Park, Georgia, July 1 to 10, inclusive; an encampment of the First Regiment Infantry at the State Camp Grounds July 14 to 21, inclusive; the Annual State Rifle Competition, to be held on the rifle range near St. Augustine, August 3 to 5, inclusive; participation by a team from this State in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing August 22,

and participation by the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, in joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa, October 17 to 28.

The details for these respective tours of duty were published in subsequent orders, and the program, as announced, was fully carried out.

The Chickamaugua Park Maneuvers.

The Second Regiment Infantry, with the exception of Company K, participated in the Chickamaugua Park maneuvers. It was deemed advisable to detach Company K from the regiment because of its recent reorganization and the fact that its membership was largely made up of recruits. This company subsequently participated in the encampment of the First Infantry.

Unofficial information received at this office indicates that the tour of duty was very satisfactorily performed by this regiment; although the experience was rendered less agreeable and profitable than would otherwise have been the case by continued bad weather, which not only interfered with the exercises, but occasioned much discomfort.

No report has been received from the Commanding Officer of the regiment upon the operations of his command, although several requests for the same have been made by letter.

The State Encampment.

The encampment of the First Regiment of Infantry was held at the State Camp Grounds. This was the second time that the permanent camp grounds of the State have been used, although they are not as yet completely prepared and equipped. The regiment occupied the camp nearest the river, and its work during the eight days spent there is regarded as having been most satis-

factory. First Lieutenant Gad D. Morgan, Seventh U. S. Infantry, was present under detail from the War Department as inspector and instructor, and he was untiring in his efforts to impart the maximum of instruction during the short space of time that the regiment was in the field. Upon the request of your Excellency, the 158th Company of U. S. Coast Artillery, under Captain J. McBride, was in attendance at the camp, and rendered most valuable assistance by furnishing to the State soldiers an excellent example in matters of camp sanitation and management as well as in drill and the ceremonies. The thanks of this department are due Captain McBride and the officers of his company for their interest in the work of the State troops and the effort which they put forth to teach and assist them in every way.

It was the pleasure of your Excellency to spend a few days at this encampment, so that you had opportunity to personally observe the operations of the regiment and to judge of its appearance and efficiency.

There were some disadvantages resulting from the lack of necessary camp appointments and conveniences, and also because of the inadequate wagon transportation. The State having no transportation of its own this service had to be provided by the hiring of wagons from Jacksonville. The limited number available necessarily delayed the movement and handling of the troops and equipment at the grounds, but not to such extent as to occasion serious inconvenience.

No report has been made by the Commanding Officer of this regiment, other than the brief notes appearing under the heading, "Record of Events," on the field return, although several requests for the same have been made by letter from this office.

Coast Defense Exercises

The Commanding Officer of the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, has submitted a report upon the duty

performed by his organization in connection with the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises which were held in the Artillery District of Tampa in October, which report is submitted together with extracts from the reports of the Regular officers who conducted these exercises; these papers forming Appendix A, and a part of Appendix D.

The only criticism offered of the artillery company was that the percentage of attendance was small. The Commanding Officer explans this with the statement that the exercises were held at a season of the year (October) when the members of his organization were so employed that they could not leave their home station without great sacrifice of their personal business affairs. To overcome this difficulty it has been recommended that the coast defense evercises next year be held during the month of June, although it is feared that the weather conditions at the fortifications on Tampa harbor will not be as satisfactory at that time as during the fall months.

The State Rifle Competition.

Report upon the Annual State Rifle Competition which was held on the rifle range near St. Augustine early in August was made by the Executive Officer and published in General Order No. 33 from General Headquarters; copy of which order is included in the file of orders printed and made a part of this report.

Their were more competitors present and participating in the matches this year than at any of the previous State meets, which, together with the improved scores, shows an increased interest in rifle firing, which is most encouraging. Every effort was made to handle with dispatch the events which made up this Competition, and the absence of unnecessary delays made it possible to complete the program within the three-day limit, and thus

Florida Rifle Team in National Matches of 1910, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

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Florida Rifle Team in National Matches of 1910, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

the expense for conducting the matches did not exceed the sum which had been allotted for the purpose.

Acknowledgement is made of the very valuable assistance given by the officers who voluntarily assisted in the management and conduct of the Competition, and to whose efforts its success may be attributed.

National Matches of 1910.

A team from this State participated in the National Matches which were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing August 22. The result of the National Team Match showed the Florida team in thirty-seventh place, which was by no means as good as had been expected and hoped for. It has been shown conclusively, however, that it is not possible for a team to do creditable work that is selected after the method which has been employed in this State, and which enters the National Matches with so little practice and preparation. The Florida Team having been selected as a result of competition during the State matches it was allowed only a week of practice on the State Range before proceeding to Ohio, and there came in contact with teams that had been devoting months to training. Some of the men selected thru our competitive method were not even experienced shots, but gained the team simply as a result of the scores made in the State matches. To insure a creditable showing by the Florida Team it is felt that it should be selected several months in advance, and given reasonable time for practice. It is also thought that no officer or enlisted man should be selected for the team who has not, during the current season, qualified at least as a marksman. It is expected that the officers detailed as inspectors of small arms practice will submit to the department some plan for selecting a team to represent Florida in the matches of 1911 which will insure better results.

Rifle Firing for Record.

Reports of the rifle firing for record which have been done in the State during the year show an increase in the number who have qualified in some degree of marksmanship. A compilation of the reports from all organizations shows as the record of this year:

3 revolver experts,
1 revolver sharpshooter,
1 revolver marksman,
19 expert riflemen,
18 sharpshooters, and
108 marksmen.

The figures of merit were as follows:

State	22.29
First Infantry	33.91
Second Infantry	14.15

First Infantry.		Second Infantry.	
Company A	28.64	Company A	6.05
Company B	43.43	Company B	6.61
Company C	25.70	Company C	56.03
Company D	100.00	Company E	0
Company E	0	Company F	0
Company F	0	Company G	19.92
Company K	47.38	Company H	0
Company L	26.20	Company I	49.68
		Company K	0
		Company L	0

First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.... 0

The Florida National Guard Association Trophy for highest company figure of merit was, as indicated above, won again by Company D, First Regiment of Infantry.

The companies located at the post of Jacksonville have enjoyed a certain advantage in being able to use the State rifle range now being built at the State Camp

Grounds; but there are very good small ranges at a number of the posts in the State and at such points there is apparently no reason why every member of the organization should not be qualified in some degree of marksmanship. When the State range is completed it is proposed to make the firing of a record score compulsory for all persons in the service; but by active work upon the part of the inspectors of small arms practice it ought to be possible to secure better results even under present conditions. These officers have at their disposal a limited allowance, but sufficient to cover the cost of all necessary correspondence, and even of occasional visits to posts other than their own, and under the proper supervision of their immediate commanding officers these positions should be made of great value to the military service of the State by developing a more general interest in rifle practice. It seems unnecessary to say that a man who cannot shoot is unfit for military duty, but this is a fact that has not fully impressed itself upon the officers of the National Guard, and particularly is this true of those of high rank. Until the senior commanding officers exhibit a stronger personal interest in this important branch of military training proper results can hardly be hoped for.

Administration.

Under this heading it has been the practice to discuss such features of military work as the preparation and rendition of reports, conduct of official correspondence and paper work in general.

It is unfortunately true that there has not been that progress along these lines and improvement in administrative methods which might reasonably have been expected. The work of this department is materially and unnecessarily increased by correspondence growing out of the neglect by officers of their administrative duties.

There are many officers who make it a practice to reply immediately to official correspondence and to render promptly the reports which are required of them; but in most instances it is necessary to follow up the letters written from this office with card requests for reply, and, frequently, with from one to a dozen letters upon the same subject. In the matter of reports it is not an exaggeration to say that fifty per cent. of them are not rendered until repeated requests for them have been made by card and letter from this office.

In this connection it will not be amiss to submit here a list of those shown by the records of this office to be delinquent in the matter of reports at this time (December 31, 1910):

First Brigade.

The Commanding General:
Annual Return of Public Military Property; due since June 30, 1910.

The Judge Advocate:
Annual Return of Public Military Property; due since June 30, 1910.

The Engineer Officer:
Annual Return of Public Military Property; due since June 30, 1910.

First Regiment Infantry.

The Commanding Officer:
Muster Roll of Field, Staff and Band; due since September 30, 1910.

The Commanding Officer of the Post of Jacksonville:
Reports of cases tried by summary court for the two quarters ending March 31 and June 30, 1910.

The Commanding Officer, Post of Live Oak:
Reports of cases tried by summary court; due for each of the three quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30, 1910.

The Commanding Officer, Post of DeFuniak Springs:

Reports of cases tried by summary court; due for each of the three quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30, 1910.

Commanding Officer, Company B:

Muster roll; due September 30, 1910.

Return of Public Military Property; due September 30, 1910.

Commanding Officer, Company E:

Quarterly Returns and Drill Reports for each of the three quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30, 1910.

Muster roll; due September 30, 1910.

Annual Report of Target Firing and Classification; due September 30, 1910.

Account Current; due June 30, 1910.

Annual Return of Public Military Property; due June 30, 1910.

Commanding Officer, Company F:

Quarterly Return and Drill Report for the quarter ending September 30, 1910.

Muster roll; due September 30, 1910.

Annual Report of Target Practice and Classification; due September 30, 1910.

Account Current; due June 30, 1910.

Commanding Officer, Company K:

Quarterly Returns and Drill Reports for the two quarters ending June 30 and September 30, 1910.

Muster roll; due September 30, 1910.

Annual Report of Target Firing and Classification; due September 30, 1910.

Return of Public Military Property; due June 30, 1910.

Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion:

Account Current; due June 30, 1910.

Annual Return of Public Military Property; due June 30, 1910.

Chief Musician, Band:

Quarterly Returns and Drill Reports for the quarters ending March 31 and September 30, 1910.

Second Regiment Infantry.

The Commanding Officer, Post of Ocala:

Reports of cases tried by summary court for each of the three quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30, 1910.

Commanding Officer, Company F:

Quarterly Return and Drill Report for the quarter ending September 30, 1910.

Annual Report of Target Firing and Classification; due September 30, 1910.

Account Current; due June 30, 1910.

Annual Return of Public Military Property; due June 30, 1910.

The continued requests which have had to be made for the reports mentioned above, without result, has been most discouraging, and the matter has finally been taken up thru the commanding officers of the brigade and of the two regiments of infantry insisting that they require the officers concerned to forward these reports without further delay, or that they institute such disciplinary measures as the cases merit.

Under the heading "Administration" in the report of this department for the year 1909 it was said:

"The Act of the Legislature approved June 7, 1909, provides a very liberal increase in the allowances made for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the

Brigade and of the two regiments of infantry. It had been the source of complaint at the headquarters of the Brigade and of the First Regiment Infantry, that, because of the number of organizations composing the garrison at the Post of Jacksonville, the administrative duties were burdensome and involved more clerical work than could be disposed of within the limit of time which the commanding officers could personally devote to it. With a combined allowance for these two headquarters of $600 per year, it ought now to be practicable to employ such clerical assistance as necessary to keep abreast of all paper work at the post. The employment of this service, with a proper distribution of the administrative duties among the numerous staff officers at the post, ought certainly to solve all difficulties in this respect, and probably will do so. It will be necessary, however, to make a fair apportionment of the work among the staff officers, and to see that they meet their responsibilities by each attending faithfully to the share of work that may be allotted."

The facts remains, however, that the administrative work at the Post of Jacksonville continues to be neglected, and great inconvenience has resulted from the inability to get official communications thru the headquarters of the Brigade, of the regiment and of the post.

The action which was recommended last year to remedy this condition is again suggested. It seems quite clear that the commanding officers are not getting that assistance from the officers of their respective staffs which could be had and which should be exacted.

Inspections.

Extracts from the reports of United States officers who have inspected the National Guard of Florida during the past year, and reports from certain of the State officers who have also made inspections, are submitted herewith as Appendix D, and to them attention is respectfully invited.

It was not practicable for The Adjutant General or an officer of the Inspector General's Department to make the inspection this year, which is required by law to be made annually at the home stations of the troops. This inspection was made by two officers of the Quartermaster's Department who were detailed as acting Inspector Generals. At the posts of Miami, Key West, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Plant City and Orlando, the inspections were made by Major James G. Coxetter, and the remaining posts by Major Harry M. Snow, Jr. Upon the completion of this duty, neither of the officers named submitted reports; except that Major Snow submitted special reports upon the conditions found at the Posts of Daytona and Marianna, which resulted in the holding of a general court-martial at one point and the disbandment of the company at the other. The failure of these inspectors to make reports left the department without the information which would have made the inspections of appreciable benefit, and, without any data, in fact, except such as given in the ratings made under General Order No. 8, series of 1906 from G. H., and in the notations upon the rolls pertaining to the muster which was held coincident with the inspections.

Discipline.

The insubordinate conduct of certain officers at the Post of Daytona in connection with annual inspection at that point resulted in their trial by a general court-martial, and, upon conviction, they were fined and dismissed from the service. No other trials by general court-martial have occurred during the year.

Reports received from the several posts throughout the State show that a summary court has been duly appointed and is being used to enforce discipline in many organizations with success; but at many other posts no summary court has been appointed; while in other cases

the court has been appointed but is not properly or satisfactorily conducted. The method followed in some few instances of imposing a fine of fifty cents for each absence from drill is to be condemned. This can only be regarded as fixing a price to be paid for the evasion of proper military duty, and under such a system it is only necessary for the habitual delinquent to decide whether or not he can afford the price which must be paid for the privilege of staying away. An abuse of the powers vested in the summary court will necessarily result in injury to the service; but where it is properly organized and conducted with dignity and in a manner to inspire respect, it cannot but improve the discipline of the post where established.

The following comment, submitted in the report of this department last year under the heading, "Discipline," is equally appropriate at this time:

"No measure for improving the efficiency of the troops will avail, however, unless discipline is re-established and maintained among the commissioned officers.

"As a general proposition, the weakest feature in our State military establishment is the neglect of commissioned officers to properly perform their duties, and their failure to comply with orders which are issued to them.

"An order to any officer in the service to proceed with his command to perform some active duty in aid of the civil authorities would, undoubtedly, be immediately complied with; but in all other matters orders are being obeyed or disobeyed, and directions are being carried out or disregarded, much as suits the pleasure or inclination of the individual. This is having the effect of blocking the transaction of the business of the Military Department. This is a fatal defect, which must either be corrected at once or the organized militia of this State must fail of attaining anything like a proper standard of efficiency. Absolute, immediate and unhesitating obedience to orders is the only rule consistent with successful military administration.

"Without exaggeration it may be said that fully seventy-five per cent. of the orders issued from General Headquarters under the authority of the Governor are either entirely disregarded or absolutely disobeyed, or, perhaps, the statement might be better expressed by saying that that percentage of those to whom such orders are addressed disregard or disobey them. Orders that are issued and letters conveying requests for action have to be followed up by anywhere from one to a dozen requests for compliance.

* * * * * * * * * *

"While there have been no cases of flagrant insubordination during the period covered by this report (the corrective measures employed last year having resulted in substantial improvement in that regard), still, it must be stated that there is not that healthy condition and ready response to proper and lawful orders which is necessary to the successful conduct of a military force. The habit of disregarding orders, which is the equivalent of disobeying them, has become a practice among so considerable a number of the officers of the State service as to warrant this general mention of the subject rather than a reference to specific cases. It is a condition that demands most rigorous action if the National Guard of Florida is to be restored to a normal and proper condition of discipline and maintained upon a basis of efficiency. The criticism as to disregard of orders, cannot, from the information which is available to this department, be extended to the enlisted men. At most posts there are summary courts, which are properly conducted and produce results, and the enlisted men are by this means forced to perform the military duties which are required of them. The machinery for maintaining discipline being thus provided by law, it will be found that in organizations where the discipline is poor, it is directly traceable to the neglect of commanding officers,

who either fail to use the summary court or do not use it consistently and properly.

"As Chief of Staff and under the provisions of law which require me to make such recommendations as I may deem in the interests of the service, I most earnestly urge the adoption of such positive disciplinary measures as will effectually check any disposition toward insubordination, and as will bring all officers to a more thorough appreciation of their responsibilities and obligations. Those who disregard or disobey proper and legal orders should at once be relieved from duty and either sent before examining boards to determine their competency to exercise command, or be ordered before a court-martial for trial. It is true that the expenses of convening court-martials is considerable, and that the lack of funds has sometimes prevented that action when it seemed very necessary; but, when it is considered that the very existence of the military establishment is dependent upon the ability to secure obedience to orders, the application of measures necessary to attain that end would seem to demand precedence over all other matters."

I renew the recommendation.

Neglects and the Remedy.

It will be apparent from what has already been stated in this report that the chief drawback in improving the efficiency of the troops of this State is the failure of officers to qualify themselves and to give proper attention to their official duties, and that these neglects have brought about a condition with which it is very difficult for this department to cope. The success of a voluntary and unpaid military establishment must necessarily depend upon the interest and enthusiasm of the officers and their willingness and capacity to perform the duties which devolve upon them under their commissions.

It will be said that too much is required of the National

Guardsman under present day conditions; but to admit this is to admit the failure of the organized militia as a military force, for less cannot be required of them with any hope of realizing the purpose of maintaining a fully equipped and reasonably well trained body of troops under a system of discipline that conforms in essential principles to that which obtains in the Army. If it be said, however, that more is required of the National Guardsman now that can reasonably be exacted without some compensation other than the glory of wearing the uniform and of serving his country, this will be conceded by all who have a proper conception of what present day militia duty means.

The situation involves many problems which must be dealt with and solved; but, in the meantime, are we to revert to the old method of doing things and give up the idea of making the State troops an actual military force, or are we to adhere to the new standard which has been set and approach it as nearly as possible? All who believe with the founders of our government that a well organized and disciplined militia is the safeguard of the nation, and who would depend upon the volunteer soldier in time of war rather than to undertake the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, will answer the question one way. And it must be considered that the large sums now being appropriated by Congress for equipping and training the militia imposes an obligation upon the States to show adequate results in return therefor.

No man is bound very closely by the obligation which the State exacts of him upon entering the military service. The Florida law very wisely provides that where it is shown that the business engagements of an individual preclude him from *properly performing* his military duties he may be discharged. Therefore, when an officer presents as a reason for the non-performance of his military duties the statement that his private business obli-

gations are such that he cannot give proper attention to military matters, the interests of both the State and the individual prompt his immediate discharge. A man so situated has a right to withdraw from the service and should do so; but it is the individual who wishes to hold office without performing the duties which pertain thereto that necessitates this discussion.

The question sometimes suggests itself as to why men are willing to assume the responsibilities of commissioned office under conditions which involve a sure sacrifice of time and money upon their part, and it is hard to answer. It will be found, however, the two classes enter the service, one composed of capable men of patriotic impulse—with a fondness for things military—who are willing to and can make the sacrifices that are necessary, and who are anxious to qualify themselves to meet the responsibilities of the positions which they hold. The other, composed of those who do not comprehend the responsibilities which they assume and who are content to "rock along" and shirk their duties as long as they are permitted to hold commission. To encourage and assist the one class and to eliminate the other must be the purpose of the State if its military establishment is to be maintained upon an efficient basis.

How is this elimination of the uninterested or incapable to be accomplished. In dealing with such cases the ordinary methods of discipline seem hardly to apply. It is not practicable to try by courts-martial all officers who are guilty of these continued neglects which hamper the proper administration of military business and retard the progress of the commands to which they are attached; but the better plan would seem to be, in cases where continued neglects occur, to first caution the officer and call upon him for a more faithful discharge of his duties, and, this failing, to then request his resignation. This action should not be taken, of course, by anyone below the regimental commander; subordinate officers recommending

this action, however, where circumstances warrant it. Should an officer so invited to submit his resignation fail or refuse to do so, the course prescribed under Section 682 of the Military Code, as amended, should be pursued. This procedure is not suggested, however, in cases where there has been a disobedience of direct orders or other breach of discipline, as they should be dealt with by means of the established military courts.

The point to be emphasized is, however, that the proper performance of duty depends upon the methods applied by commanding officers. A regimental commander can enforce discipline and put his command upon a proper footing if he is himself capable and appreciates the fact that the responsibility rests with him.

Uniforms, Arms and Equipments.

The troops of this State are fairly well equipped for active duty in the field. Under the operation of the regulations published in 1908 and providing a clothing allotment for all organizations and based upon their actual enlisted strength companies have become supplied with the most important articles of the uniform; with all articles of the service uniform, in fact, except shirts and shoes. If any are not supplied it is because they have not submitted requisition for the needed articles, for, at this time, each organization has a balance to its credit under its clothing allotment and there are on hand at this Arsenal about 1,000 olive-drab, woolen, service uniforms, and as many of the cotton, khaki, service uniforms.

No issues of the blue dress uniform are now being made, but it is provided that each soldier shall be supplied with one woolen service uniform and two cotton khaki ones.

Most organizations are supplied with shirts and shoes of uniform pattern; but issues of these articles have not been made for several reasons: (1) It has seemed more

important to draw other more needed articles to the limit of the fund available for this purpose under the Federal appropriation. (2) The conditions in most of the armories in the State are such that issues of shirts and shoes could not be made with any assurance that these articles would be properly cared for, kept in the armory and used only for military purposes. One armory has this year been equipped with individual "expanded metal lockers," and when like accommodations are afforded in other armories and when the prescribed system of management is more closely adhered to, so that the State will be protected against undue loss, issues of these two articles of clothing can be provided for.

In a number of States the question of supplying the militia with the standard military shoe has been solved by purchasing them outright from the manufacturer instead of obtaining them upon requisition to the War Department; one-half of the purphase price being paid by the State and the remainder by the soldier, and the latter being then required to wear the standard Army shoe when in uniform and engaged in the performance of military duty. It has not been practicable to adopt such a plan in this State because there is no State appropriation for the purpose or which could be used for that purpose. Every effort has been made, however, to encourage those in the service to supply themselves with proper shoes. During 1909 over eight hundred pairs of the standard make of shoes were purchased and distributed thru the Quartermaster's Department of this State; the purchase price being deducted, under agreement, from the encampment pay of the men buying them. This year the purchase was made by company commanders, dealing direct with the manufacturer. In this way many of the organizations have equipped themselves with the military pattern of shoe.

There are three other articles with which the troops of this State are not entirely supplied as yet, namely:

Overcoats, first-aid packets and entrenching tools. No purchase of overcoats has been made for reasons which have been set forth in prior reports, but which are, briefly: That this article of military clothing is not required for use in Florida; that to purchase a quantity sufficient to equip the present organized force would entirely exhaust the sum available to this State under Federal appropriations for the purchase of supplies for two years, and that this could not be considered as there are other important articles of clothing and equipment which must be secured each year. The War Department holds, however, that until the troops of this State are supplied with overcoats they are not "uniformed, armed and equipped for service in the field," and it will therefore be necessary to set aside each year a certain sum for the purchase of a limited quantity of overcoats. These overcoats will not be issued to the troops, however, but will be kept on hand at this Arsenal.

A supply of first-aid packets has already been purchased, and an additional supply sufficient to equip our entire organized force will be obtained early in the new year. Requisition has also been prepared and will be forwarded at the same time for the necessary quantity of entrenching tools.

There are a sufficient number of arms on hand at this Arsenal to equip the full number of companies now authorized to be organized; but additional equipments would be required. Attention is invited to the tables submitted herewith as the report of the Acting Quartermaster General, showing the military stores on hand in the State.

Federal Appropriations, Arming and Equipping the Militia.

The State of Florida in account with the United States under Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended:

Allotment for "Arms, Equipments and Camp Purposes."

1910.				
Jan.	1.	By balance at this date....		$5,438.44
Mch.	26.	By overcharge, requisition for publications		7.50
				$5,445.94
1909.				
Dec.	1.	To ordnance stores disallowed .....$	.56	
Dec.	20.	To publications	25.30	
1910.				
Jan.	3.	To ordnance stores disallowed	4.37	
Jan.	6.	To ordnance stores disallowed	38.68	
Jan.	7.	To transfer to "promotion of rifle practice"	232.90	
Jan.	3.	To publications	6.12	
Jan.	24.	To militia forms	1.12	
Feb.	1.	To publications	37.50	
Mch.	5.	To ordnance stores disallowed	85.86	
Mch.	14.	To quartermaster's supplies disallowed	9.89	
Mch.	14.	To medical supplies disallowed	76.12	
Mch.	16.	To quartermaster's supplies disallowed	185.15	
Mch.	16.	To ordnance stores disallowed	5.00	
Mch.	21.	To ordnance stores disallowed	50.57	
Mch.	21.	To quartermaster's supplies disallowed	6.91	

1910.			
Mch. 26.	To quartermaster's supplies disallowed	2.48	
Mch. 26.	To quartermaster's supplies disallowed	2.48	
Mch. 17.	To 300 copies of Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, series of 1909. (Instruction and Problems in Guard Duty for the Private Soldier)....	4.50	
Mch. 15.	To 25 copies of G. O. No. 26, series of 1910, War Department	.31	
Apr. 19.	To ordnance stores	1.20	
May 6.	To requisition for funds in favor of State Disbursing Officer	3,000.00	
Apr. 30.	To blank forms, A. G. O....	.60	
May 11.	To requisition for funds in favor of State Disbursing Officer	53.04	
Apr. 30.	To militia blank forms....	4.45	
May 5.	To commissary stores	.64	
May 5.	To publications	14.00	
May 30.	To publications	3.00	
May 28.	To publications	15.75	
June 9.	To commissary stores.....	.99	
June 14.	To publications	2.00	
June 4.	To commissary stores	31.64	
June 3.	To ordnance stores	265.13—	4,168.26
June 30.	Balance		$1,277.68

Fiscal Year 1911.

July 1. By balance as shown above .....$ 1,277.68

1911.			
July	1.	By allotments for the fiscal year	14,670.89
Aug.	9.	By Certificate of Deposit No. 684, the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, by State Disbursing Officer	112.34
Aug.	19.	By Certificate of Deposit No. 678, the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, by the State Disbursing Officer	.35
Aug.	25.	By overcharges, requisition for publications, May 28	1.50
Nov.	18.	By ordnance, difference in cost of waist belts exchanged	14.84
			$16.077.60

		Amount carried forward		$16,077.60
July	6.	To requisition for funds in favor of State Disbursing Officer	$300.00	
July	15.	To additional charges on exchange of motor ...	123.00	
June	4.	To additional charges, requisition for commissary stores	.34	
July	23.	To publications	51.75	
Aug.	5.	To additional charges, requisition for ordnance, June 3	27.75	

1911.				
Sept.	15.	To publications	9.00	
Sept.	26.	To publications	37.75	
Oct.	12.	To blank forms, A. G. O.	30	
Aug.	13.	To militia forms	34	
Oct.	24.	To blank forms, Paymaster General's office ...	1.17	
Nov.	22.	To ordnance stores disallowed	48.83	
Nov.	22.	To ordnance stores disallowed	1.87	
Nov.	22.	To quartermaster's supplies	432.72	
Nov.	22.	To quartermaster's supplies	11.96	
Nov.	22.	To quartermaster's supplies	15.78	
Nov.	22.	To quartermaster's supplies	209.49	
Nov.	22.	To ordnance stores disallowed	.96	
Nov.	14.	To publications	51.80	
Dec.	27.	To transfer to "Promotion of Rifle Practice"	770.26—	2,095.07
Dec.	31.	1910. Balance at this date		$13,982.53

Allotment for the "Promotion of Rifle Practice."

1910.			
Jan.	1.	By balance at this date.	Nothing.
Jan.	7.	By transfer from "Arms, Equipments and Camp Purposes"	$ 232.90
Feb.	3.	By certificate of Deposit No. 463, Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, by	

1910.	State Disbursing Officer		2,620.05
			$ 2,852.95
1909.			
Dec. 21.	To ordnance stores.....	185.40	
Dec. 22.	To ordnance stores.....	47.50	
1910.			
Mch. 10.	To requisition for funds in favor of State Disbursing Officer	306.00	
Apr. 8.	To ordnance stores.....	58.21—	597.11
June 30, 1910.	Balance.....		$ 2,255.84
Fiscal Year 1911.			
July 1.	By balance as shown above		$ 2,255.84
July 1.	By allotment for fiscal year		4,890.30
Sept. 30.	By Certificate of Deposit No. 732, Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, by State Disbursing Officer		537.34
Dec. 27.	By Transfer from "Arms, Equipments and Camp Purposes."		$ 770.26
			$ 8,453.74
July 29.	To requisition for funds by State Disbursing Officer	3,000.00	
Oct. 7.	To ordnance, cost of am-		

1911.	munition issued at Camp Perry	103.74	
Dec. 27.	To requisition for funds in favor of State Disbursing Officer	5,350.00—	8,453.74
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance.....		Nothing.

The State of Florida in account with the United States under the Act of May 27, 1908.

Allotment for "Ammunition."

1910.			
Jan. 1.	By balance at this date..		$ 4,958.54
May 14.	To transfer to "Supplies"	$ 190.14	
May 17.	To transfer to "Supplies"	1.45	
June 3.	To ordnance stores ...	2,716.55	
June 3.	To ordnance stores.....	448.14	
June 20.	To transfer to "Supplies"	1,602.26—	4,958.54
June 30, 1910.	Balance		Nothing.

Fiscal Year 1911.

1910.		
July 1.	By amount set aside for the purpose of making issues of ammunition during the fiscal year	$ 6,069.76
	No charge has been made against this amount.	
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance	$ 6,069.76

Allotment for "Supplies."

1910.		
Jan. 1.	By balance at this date..	$ 3,489.12

1910.			
Mch. 31.	By special allotment...		2,025.00
May 14.	By transfer from "Ammunition"		190.14
May 17.	By transfer from "Ammunition"		1.45
June 20.	By transfer from "Ammunition"		1,602.26
Aug. 31.	By overcharge, requisition for publications, March 22		6.00
			$ 7,673.97
Jan. 13.	To 1,000 copies of Circular No. 1, Division Militia Affairs, series of 1909 (Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia of the United States)	$ 160.00	
Mch. 22,	To publications	120.75	
Apr. 7.	To publications	44.80	
Apr. 14.	To medical supplies....	25.69	
Apr. 7.	To quartermaster's supplies	3,441.94	
Apr. 7.	To quartermaster's supplies	1,764.48	
Apr. 7.	To quartermaster's supplies	22.20	
Apr. 23.	To publications	484.40	
Apr. 7.	To quartermaster's supplies, additional charges	1.45	
June 3.	To ordnance stores.....	603.12	
June 3.	To ordnance stores	999.14	$ 7,667.97
June 30, 1910.	Amount unexpended		$ 6.00

Fiscal Year 1911.

1910.			
July 1.	By amount set aside for the purpose of making issues of supplies during the fiscal year....		$10,220.24
Oct. 11.	To quartermaster's supplies	$4,122.18—	4,122.18
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance		$ 6,098.06

ACCOUNT OF U. S. DISBURSING OFFICER.

The Disbursing Officer for the Organized Militia of Florida in account with the United States:

1910.			
Mch. 22.	By Treasurer's Warrant No. 21968		$ 306.00
May 13.	By Treasurer's Warrant No. 26955		3,000.00
May 19.	By Treasurer's Warrant No. 27467		53.04
July 12.	By Treasurer's Warrant No. 1130		300.00
Aug. 6.	By Treasurer's Warrant No. 522		3,000.00
			$ 6,659.04
Apr. 4.	To Garvin & Ellis, contract for grubbing and plowing at State Rifle Range	$ 306.00	
May 7.	To labor preparing grounds for camp of instruction for commissioned officers ...	82.00	

1910.		
May 3.	To hauling and miscellaneous expenditures pertaining to camp for officers	71.10
May 21.	To pay of officers attending camp of instruction	2,440.56
May 26.	To excess traveling expenses of U. S. inspecting officer	53.04
July 11.	To J. A. Usina, for hire of animals used by Second Infantry during maneuvers at Chickamaugua Park..	594.00
July 30.	To deposit to credit of Treasurer of the United States, as per Certificate of Deposit No. 678	.35
Aug. 9.	To deposit to credit of Treasurer of the United States, as per Certificate of Deposit No. 684	112.34
Aug. 16.	To labor employed on rifle range	255.43
Aug. 16.	To railroad transportation and hauling on account of State Rifle Team	957.46
Aug. 26.	To allowance for subsistence of enlisted men on State Rifle Team..	48.00
Aug. 28.	To pay for State Rifle Team	1,201.77

1910.			
Sept. 30.	To deposit to credit of Treasurer of the United States, as per Certificate of Deposit No. 732	537.34—	$ 6,659.04
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance.....		Nothing.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Fund for the Expenses of the National Guard of Florida during 1910:

Jan. 1.	By balance on hand at this date	$ 2,969.68
Jan. 1.	By appropriation for 1910	16,351.50
		$19,321.18

Dec. 31.	To expenditures for rent of armories allowances to organizations and miscellaneous expenses of the Military Department, as shown by list of Comptroller's Warrants submitted in Appendix E	$15,765.93—	$15,765.93
Dec. 31, 1910.	Unexpended balance		$ 3,555.25

Fund for the Expenses of Encampments and Field Exercises of the National Guard of Florida during 1910:

Jan. 1.	By appropriation for 1910	$15,000.00
		$15,000.00

1910.			
Dec. 31.	To expenditures on account of encampments and field exercises of the National Guard of Florida in 1910, as per list of Comptroller's Warrants submitted in Appendix E.	$ 8,968.68	
Dec. 31.	To amount transferred to the Fund for Preparing, Equipping and Maintaining the State Camp Grounds, as provided for under Section 3, Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida.....	$6,031.32	$15,000.00
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance		Nothing.

Fund for Preparing, Equipping and Maintaining the State Camp Grounds, made available under Section 3 of Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida, and being an unexpended balance of the Fund for Encampments and Field Exercises in 1910:

1910.			
Jan. 1.	By balance transferred from the Fund for Encampments and Field Exercises in 1910		$6,031.32
			$6,031.32
Dec. 31.	To expenditures for Preparing, Equipping and Maintaining the State		

1910.

	Camp Grounds, as per list of Comptroller's Warrants shown in Appendix E	$1,537.13—	$ 1,537.13
Dec. 31, 1910.	Unexpended balance		$ 4,494.19

Fund for Construction of Warehouse, Barns, Stables, Rifle Range, Etc. (At the State Camp Grounds), as per Committee Recommendations:

Jan. 1.	By balance in fund at this date		$7,941.26
			$7,941.26
Dec. 31.	To expenditures for construction of barns, stables, warehouse, etc., as per list of Comptroller's warrants shown in Appendix E	$7,941.26—	$ 7,941.26
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance		Nothing.

Fund for Payment of State Troops when called out by the Governor to Suppress Riots or to Keep the Peace:

Jan. 1.	By balance in fund at this date		$ 5,654.48
			$ 5,654.48
Dec. 31.	To expenditures made under the direction of the Governor, as per list of Comptroller's		

1910.			
	warrants shown in Appendix E	$ 55.59—	55.59
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance		$5,598.89

Fund for Contingent Expenses in 1909:

1909.			
July 1.	By appropriation		$ 400.00
Dec. 31.	To expenditures, as per list of Comptroller's warrants as shown in Appendix E	$ 388.75—	388.75
Dec. 31, 1910.	Balance		$ 11.25

ACTIVE DUTY.

The troops of this State have not been called upon to perform active duty in aid of the civil authorities during the year 1910. Of the sum of $6,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1909 to defray the expense of troops so ordered out for active duty only $401.11 has been used (As accounted for in the report of this department for the year 1909).

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The twelfth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held this year at St. Louis, October 3 to 5. Under the order of your Excellency Florida was represented at this meeting by The Adjutant General and Brigadier General John S. Maxwell. When the same shall have been printed and distributed by the Secretary of the Association there will be furnished your Excellency a printed, detailed report of the proceedings of this convention, but it may

not be amiss to refer briefly here to some of the most important things accomplished at the St. Louis meeting.

There was a very large attendance, only one or two States being without representation, while many of the larger States set the example of sending the full number of delegates to which, under the rules of the Association, they are entitled. Among the large delegations were those of New York and Pennsylvania, numbering 32 and 21, respectively. Representing the War Department there were present: The Chief of Staff of the Army, Major General Leonard Wood, and officers representing each staff corps and department and arm of the service of the Regular Army. The general interest of the occasion was materially added to by the address of General Wood and by the reading of the papers upon professional subjects by the attending Army officers. These papers were taken up during the hours when the Committees on Legislation, Resolutions and other important matters were in session, but they were attentively listened to by the mass of the delegates, and, as they will appear in the printed proceedings of the convention, they will reach all officers of the National Guard and cannot fail to result in much benefit to the service.

The chief work of the convention was, as had been anticipated, the preparation of a "pay bill" for presentation to Congress. The Adjutant General represented this State in the Committee on Legislation, and, while the bill as prepared was probably not satisfactory in every particular to any one member, it is the result of careful deliberation and represents the best ideas of the committee as a whole. As adopted by the convention it presents the concensus of opinion in the National Guard as to what a pay bill for the militia should be and will receive the united support of that body. What the Congress will do to it remains to be seen. The bill, as prepared and adopted at St. Louis, is:

A BILL.

"To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"Section 1. That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for their services other than at annual encampments, or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers, including officers of the Medical Corps serving with troops, fifteen (15) per cent., and an additional five per cent. to the commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, five (5) per cent; provided, each such officer shall have performed at least seventy-five (75) per cent. of the duties prescribed by statutes or in orders by the Commander-in-Chief of his State or Territory, or the Commanding General of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, excepting for services hereinbefore excluded; provided, further, that no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board.

"Sec. 2. That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for his services.

other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, twenty-five (25) per cent. of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law, for attendance upon forty-eight (48) drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by statute or in orders by the Commanders-in-Chief of his State or Territory or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia, during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty (20); provided, no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty (20) such drills or equivalent military duty; provided, further, that the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above; and provided, further, that no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he shall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course or such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board.

"Sec. 3. All disbursements under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made on or before the fifteenth days of June and December of each year.

"Sec. 4. Stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

"Sec. 5. All moneys required to meet the disbursements provided for in this Act shall be payable out of any public moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated."

The very interesting paper read before the convention by Colonel E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia

Affairs of the War Department, is deserving of special consideration, as it presents the views and opinions of this officer as to methods for improving the efficiency of the Organized Militia, based upon his experience gained in dealing with the authorities of the several States, and upon his personal knowledge of the actual and varying conditions which obtain in the fifty-odd divisions of the National Guard. It is to be regretted that the attention which was given to matters already before the convention, and the limited time, gave no opportunity for considering and fully discussing the many excellent recommendations presented in this paper; some of which were, however, referred to the Executive Committee of the Association with directions to return them at the next meeting with all obtainable data and in proper form for further consideration.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, the following action was taken by the convention:

By resolution it endorsed and recommended the passage of the following bills now pending before Congress:

1. Senate Bill No. 5008, entitled, "A Bill to Promote Patriotic Spirit Among the Citizens and Youth of the United States, and for the Encouragement of Rifle Practice."

2. Senate Bill No. 8160, entitled, "A Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Naval Militia and For Other Purposes."

3. The bill providing additional officers for the Regular Army, so that an officer may be available for detail with each regiment of the Organized Militia of the United States.

By Resolution it—

Recommended that Congress provide for the erection at Washington of a model Armory for the use of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and

Directed the Executive Committee to prepare a state-

ment setting forth the general object sought to be accomplished by the National Guard; its needs, and what the public at large can do to co-operate and sustain the same. This statement to be printed for distribution thru the State authorities to employers of guardsmen and others, and to be given publicity thru the press.

Florida National Guard Association.

It is greatly to be regretted that no meeting of the Florida National Guard Association was held this year. Some nine years ago the writer of this report took the initiative in forming an Association of the Commissioned Officers of the State troops, with view to its filling the same relative position toward the National Guard of this State as does the National Guard Association of the United States toward the Organized Militia of the entire country. This Association was formed under most encouraging conditions and for some time it fulfilled its mission most admirably; having been active in securing the revision of our State militia law and in the doing of the many things which have been accomplished during the past decade for the betterment and improvement of the military establishment of the State.

During the last year or two, however, there has not been the same interest in the State Association, as indicated by the falling off in attendance at its meetings, and the fact that only a limited number of commissioned officers are now affiliated with it as members.

An active State Association, working harmoniously and enthusiastically to carry out the purposes of the organization, and eschewing petty bickering over such unimportant details as the awarding between rival cities of "the honor of entertaining the Association at its next meeting," and the wrangling born of unwarranted jealousies, might accomplish a deal of good for the service, and it is trusted that officers who appreciate this, and

The Warehouse and spur track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, at the State Camp Grounds.

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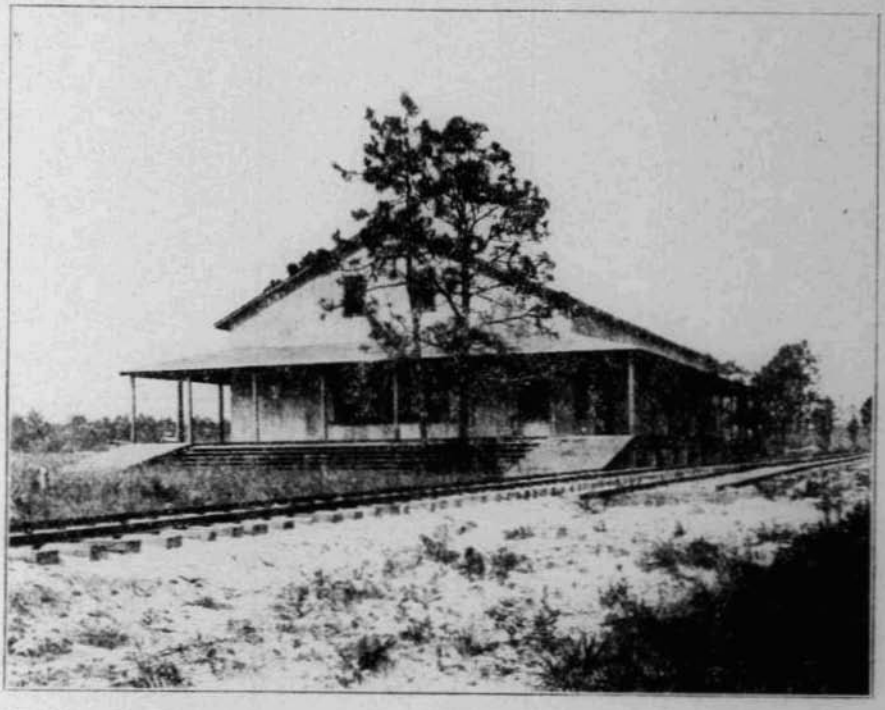

The Warehouse and spur track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, at the State Camp Grounds.

who wish to make the State Association an active and effective agent for this purpose, will rise to the situation and restore it to its former status of usefulness.

So far as known, the officers of the Association have not called a meeting this year.

State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range.

Attention is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Armory Board, which is submitted herewith as Appendix F, and which contains a somewhat detailed account of the work which has been undertaken by that Board during the year in the matter of improving and equipping the State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range.

The development of this reservation is a project of such proportions as to require of those entrusted with its supervision a great deal of time and attention. The limit of the funds at the disposal of the Board for carrying on this work has necessitated a policy of such strict economy as threatened to retard its progress; yet it has been proceeded with to the extent of the appropriation available, and, it is thought, the results attained will show that all expenditures have been made to best advantage. Much has been accomplished, and the members of the Armory Board have exercised a close personal supervision over all the work which has so far been done. The process of development has now reached that stage, however, where it is necessary to the public interests that there should be a capable person on the reservation to superintend and carry on the work under the direction of the Board, as well as to care for and administer the public military property already located there and which will form a part of the permanent equipment of the Camp Grounds and Rifle Range. The Board now has the employment of such a person under consideration.

The character of the land on that portion of the reservation which is to be used as a target range is such that

considerable time will be required to put it in condition. Thickly grown over with pine trees and rooted throughout with palmettoes and underbrush it has been a gigantic piece of labor to clear and grub it, and, even when this process has been completed, and it has been entirely plowed, the vegetable matter must be given time to rot before it can be successfully harrowed and graded to level, preparatory to being planted with grass and given its finished surface. This portion of the tract, which forms the rifle range proper, embraces about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and, of this, a strip three hundred feet wide on the 1,000 yard range, and embracing about twenty acres, has been pushed toward completion for immediate use. Two hundred feet of temporary rifle butts have been constructed at the end of this strip and has been equipped with the improved model of "Aiken Standard Iron Targets." This portion of the range has been and is being used by the troops of the post of Jacksonville in their practice firing and it is hoped that it can be put in such condition that the State Rifle Competition of 1911 can be held there.

This State range has been so planned and is being so laid out and constructed that, when completed, it will be the equal in the matter of appointments and superior so far as natural advantages are concerned to any of the large rifle ranges now in use in this country.

The illustration which accompanies this report shows the twenty-acre section referred to above, after it had been cleared and plowed, but before being completely harrowed and leveled. The dark line which appears in the foreground of the picture is the 1,000 yard firing embankment, which has been coated with rich muck to facilitate the growing of grass thereon. The 800 and 600 yard firing embankments can be seen beyond.

During the early part of the year the three buildings which were provided for by appropriation in 1909 were erected at the Camp Grounds. They are a warehouse.

The Stable and Barn at the State Camp Grounds.

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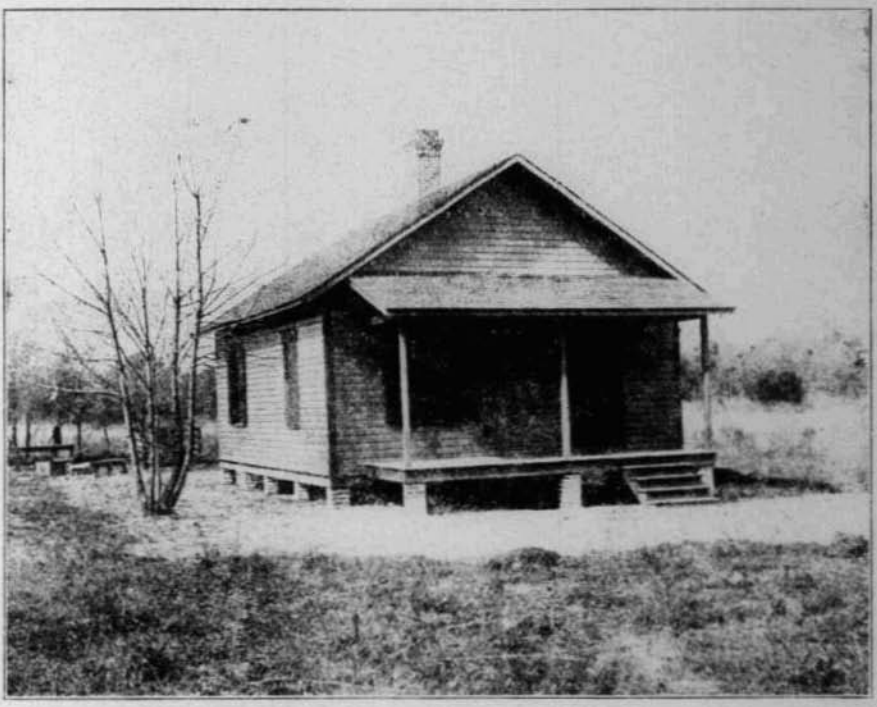
The Stable and Barn at the State Camp Grounds.

"Care-taker's Cottage," State Camp Grounds.



"Care-taker's Cottage." State Camp Grounds.

stable and barn and cottage for the caretaker. The first named buildings are splendidly appointed and large enough to meet all requirements. The cottage, being small, must later be improved and added to. It is not as small, however, as the accompanying illustration would make it appear, for it has four average size rooms and a kitchen. The ware house serves also the purpose of a depot at the end of the railroad track. This building is sixty feet wide by one hundred and ten in length.

The railroad spur to which reference is made above, was constructed by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company early this spring, and extends from Yukon Station on the main line of this road, for a distance of nearly two miles into the center of the military reservation. The construction of this spur, with its switches and sidings, represents an expenditure of about $10,000.00, which was generously made by this railroad company with the object of affording the State adequate and necessary transportation facilities at this point. The reservation at Black Point embraces, in all, nearly one thousand acres of land, and while the two camps which are at present being laid out and equipped provide accommodations for only two regiments; there is room to camp a division. The strategic advantages of such a rendezvous for troops—in close proximity to Jacksonville, and at the very appex of the main transportation lines running through Florida to Pensacola and Tampa on the Gulf and to Fernandina, Miami and Key West on the Atlantic Coast, can scarcely be overestimated. And the fact that this reservation, with its facilities for camping a large body of troops, will be immediately available in any emergency that may arise, makes this extention of the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad not only of great value for such purposes as are contemplated by the State authorities, but to the Federal Government as well. To give special emphasis to this assertion it is only necessary to recall the events of 1898, when it became necessary to quickly

assemble in Florida the entire mobile army of the country.

The very liberal co-operation and assistance which has been given by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in the development of the State military rendezvous, in providing the necessary means for railroad transportation, merits, therefore, the appreciative consideration not only of the people of this State, but of the War Department as well.

The water supply system, as already installed, covers the two regimental camps, but plans are now in preparation to extend it to other points, and particularly over the rifle range. This will involve a considerable expenditure for pipe and material, but, fortunately, none for machinery to obtain pressure, as one of the most valued assets of the reservation is the splendid ten-inch artesian well, which supplies water sufficient to meet all requirements and with a natural pressure that will take in in force wherever needed.

In considering what might reasonably be asked of the Legislature which is to convene in April of 1911 toward the further development of this property, the Armory Board, while having in mind many things which are needed to more fully fit out the camp grounds and to complete the rifle range, has considered it wise to call attention, in this connection, to one important feature of the contemplated general improvements, and to ask only such appropriation as is necessary to accomplish this one purpose and to cover the very limited expense of caretaking and up-keep. In seeking legislative appropriations it is generally considered good practice to ask for a great deal more than you expect to get, and thus make allowances for possible pruning; but the Armory Board has adopted the policy of asking for a very little and for only such funds as are reasonable and absolutely necessary. It is believed that exceptionally good results are shown for the expenditures made under the appropriation of 1910, and this will argue a wise and proper administra-

Cleared space on the 1,000 yard range at the State Camp Grounds. This land has been cleared, plowed, grubbed and harrowed, and prepared for final grading and leveling.

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tion of any further funds that may be made available for this work.

The estimate submitted, therefore, contains only two items for 1911, and they are:

Nine hundred dollars for the salary of a Superintendent and incidental expenses of up-keep; and,

Twelve thousand dollars for the installation of a system of sewerage.

In the establishing of a permanent camp of this character nothing is of as much importance as the adoption of proper sanitary measures to insure good hygienic conditions and the healthfullness of the place for all time to come, and it will be readily understood that the expedients for the disposal of excrement which are practiced in temporary camps, cannot, with safety, be employed in a location that is to be permanently occupied. The highest medical authorities in the State Military service agree that the installation of an up-to-date sewerage system is the most pressing need in the list of contemplated improvements at the State Camp Grounds, and that it should be provided before the soil has to any extent become polluted.

In preparing the plans and estimates for this work the State has had the advantage, without cost, of the services of most competent engineers, who, because of their interest in this project, and their connection with the military establishment, have been very willing to contribute of their time and professional talents without compensation.

In the preparation of this estimate the necessity for the utmost economy, consistent with securing a satisfactory system of sewerage, has been given full weight, and it is sincerely to be trusted that the Legislature will make this appropriation. To extend the proposed sewerage system to points near the firing line at the rifle range—as would be very desirable—would require additional appropriation of about $3,000; making $15,000 in all.

For the following year (1912) an appropriation of

$5,000 is asked for the construction of a suitable wharf and for further work on the rifle range. There is twenty-four feet of water off Black Point, with that depth of water through to the St. Johns bar, which indicates the importance for military purposes of having suitable dock facilities; but for the convenience of the public in visiting the Camp Grounds, and as a landing place for passenger and mail boats it is very necessary that there should be a good wharf, and it is trusted that this recommendation will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In concluding this report and in complying with that provision of the law which requires the Adjutant General to "make such recommendations as he may deem necessary to promote the interests of the service," it is thought best to submit these recommendations grouped in three classes, namely: Those which require legislative action, plans for field exercises, and suggestions for improving the Department administration. In doing this, the recommendations are stated, and are followed, under the same heading, with brief argument in their support:

For Legislation.

Amendment of Constitution:

Amendment of Article IV, Section 16, of the Constitution is recommended:

1. Reducing the rank of the Adjutant General from Major General to that of Brigadier General.
2. So as to provide that the term for which commissioned officers of the National Guard are appointed shall be continuous during good behavior.

Amendment of the Military Code:

3. Such amendment of Section 695 as will make it a misdemeanor, and punishable in the civil courts, for an officer who is accountable for public funds and military property to abandon the same; to neglect or refuse to transfer it to his successor immediately upon being relieved from any office he may hold, or to fail or refuse to make true and proper accounting for the same, in the manner prescribed by law and regulations, when relinquishing such office or when called upon by competent authority.

Appropriations:

4. The usual and necessary appropriation for expenses of the National Guard of Florida; an increase of ten per cent in the amount allotted for armory rents being asked for, because of the general increase in property values and the fact that suitable buildings cannot now be rented at many posts within the limit fixed by present appropriations.
5. Seventeen thousand dollars annually, for encampment and field exercises.
6. One thousand eight hundred dollars per year to cover salary of Superintendent of the State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range ($900), and incidental expenses of up-keep; including rent of animals, labor, etc.
7. In 1911, an appropriation of $12,000 for the installation of a system of sewerage at the State Camp Grounds.
8. In 1912, an appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of a wharf at the Camp Grounds, and to continue the construction of the Rifle Range.

ARGUMENT.

1. The recommendation that the rank of the Adjutant General be reduced has repeatedly been made in previous reports of this department, and resolutions proposing the necessary amendment of the Constitution have twice been introduced in the Legislature, but failed of receiving final consideration.

It goes without saying that there should be no officer of the grade of Major General in a State which maintains less than a brigade of organized militia, and that the present rank of the Adjutant General is entirely out of proportion to the force over which, as the agent of the Governor, he exercises administrative supervision. The holding of such rank is not infrequently a source of embarrassment in the exercise of the functions which attach to the office. It should be remedied.

2. The terms of officers of the National Guard should be excepted from that general provision of the Constitution which prescribes that the Legislature shall create no office for a term longer than four years. There are many reasons for this, a few may be briefly stated as follows:

(a). As the standard for militia service has advanced, is has become more apparent, and more fully realized that it takes years to educate and train an officer to a reasonable degree of military efficiency. To supply an individual with a uniform and a commission will not make an officer. It requires capacity, studious application and, necessarily, a deal of interest and enthusiasm. The man who realizes this and actually qualifies himself according to present-day specifications for the proper performance of his duties, has attained a profession, and he should not be lost to the service as soon as he becomes efficient; but should be given every encouragement to stay in; for it is plain that the longer he serves and the more experience he gains, the more valuable he becomes to the military establishment of the State. This is being

recognized in other States, and, in one after another, their laws are being amended so as to provide for the continuous service of officers after appointment; pending good behavior, and subject, of course, to the prescribed tests of efficiency, retirement for age or disability, and to elimination if found upon examination to be unfit.

The success of the militia system will never be assured until reasonable inducement is offered to capable men to enter the service and to *stay in*—under conditions which will not involve continued and excessive expense and sacrifice upon their part.

(b). The militia should be taken out of politics and politics should be taken out of the militia. One of the most severely criticised features of the militia system is the electing of its commissioned officers. To the military mind this seems entirely inconsistent with those principles which must form the basis of a military establishment; depending, as it should, upon the recognition of and submission to properly constituted authority. It cannot be questioned that the elective system is subvertive of discipline, and that this defect can be corrected to a certain extent by the permanent appointment of officers and their promotion by seniority.

Successful military administration depends upon the maintenance of discipline, and this is not possible as long as the subordinate feels that compliance with orders and the performance of military duty can always be evaded by an excursion into politics, and that their military superiors must be punished for differing with them. This condition is not only harmful in that it is likely to make "trimmers" of officers who must look for re-election, and tends to weaken their assertion of authority; but is even more so in that it makes the subordinate inately insubordinate, and breeds in him a disregard for authority which will deprive him of ever realizing fully the possibilities of being a soldier.

(c). Under the present system our officers are not even

commissioned for four years. As a matter of fact the terms of officers commissioned will hardly average two years. This because of the construction by the courts that when an officer does not complete his term, the appointment of his successor must not be for a new period of four years, but for the unexpired portion of the four-year term of the predecessor. It is not uncommon for commissions to issue to officers which hold only for periods of a few weeks or months.

(d). In this connection it is pertinent to discuss a phase of this question which has not yet received consideration, but which is likely to demand early attention and to exercise a wide effect upon the National Guard of this State.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army recently rendered the following opinion, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War:

"Liability to service in the constitutional militia is regulated by the following enactment:

"'The militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes: The organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.' Sec. 1, Militia Law (35 Stat., L., 399.)

"It will be noted that, in conformity to the foregoing enactment, the active or organized militia of the States, equally with the unorganized or reserve militia, is composed of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The requirements of the statute in respect to age are mandatory, and persons who have not

reached the age of 18 are not liable to or eligible for duty in either the organized or the unorganized militia.

"The reasons for the restriction are not far to seek. It was the obvious intention of Congress, in its legislation in respect to the constitutional militia, to secure an efficient military force which could be promptly mobilized should it become necessary for the President to call it forth in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the Constitution. An organization of the militia composed wholly or in part of persons under 18 or over 45 years of age would not be an efficient organization of the militia for purposes of active service. The boy under 18 is still undeveloped physically, has little resisting power when exposed to disease and hardship, and under ordinary circumstances does not possess the qualifications, either physical or mental, which are essential to those who are required to perform active military duty on an occasion of public emergency.

"There is another serious objection to the enlistment of persons under the statutory limit of age. The claims of the parent or guardian to the services of the minor are recognized equally by the common law and by statute of the several States and Territories. As this relation is one not committed to the jurisdiction of the General Government by the Constitution, legislation establishing eligibility for service in the militia, either in time of peace or war, should be strictly construed. In the absence of an express statutory requirement in that regard, it would seem that the right of the parent or guardian to the service of the minor should be regarded as paramount to his personal and unaided offer to enter the organized militia in the operation of a contract of enlistment. In further discussion of this subject, it is proper to say that were a particular organization, when called into the service of the United States, found to be composed of a considerable number of minors under 18 years of age, their connection with the military service could, and probably

would, be served in the operation of writs of habeas corpus and the Government would thus be deprived of a considerable portion of the enlisted strength of such organization at a time when the need of troops was most pressing.

"The several acts for the reorganization of the constitutional militia which have been adopted by Congress constitute an express recognition of the willingness of that body to contribute to the support and maintenance of the militia branch of the constitutional military forces. The purpose underlying the liberal grants of money and property that have been authorized by Congress was to secure the efficiency of the organized militia as a part of the constitutional military forces by contributing to the cost of the training and instruction which are essential to the attainment of such efficiency.

"But the efficiency of the general body of the organized militia is not advanced, or even maintained at a fair and reasonable standard, if any portion of its enlisted or commissioned strength is composed of persons who are not 'able-bodied,' or who are prevented by extreme youth, or by the growing infirmities of age, from an efficient performance of the duties which are involved in its active service either in peace or war; indeed, it was to eliminate disability due to extreme youth or middle or advanced age that the restrictions in that regard were imposed in the act of January 21, 1903, as subsequently amended.

"It is conceded that the appointing power in respect to the commissioned officers of the militia is vested in the several States; this is a constitutional requirement which is not subject to statutory regulation. But this power must be exercised with due and reasonable regard to the conditions of eligibility which have been imposed by Congress.

"In the application of the clause of legislation hereinbefore cited to the appointment of commissioned officers in the organized militia, it would seem to be clear that a

person who is less than 18 or more than 45 years of age would be ineligible *for original appointment* as a commissioned officer. It is conceded that the execution of the requirements of the restrictive legislation above cited is left to the proper State authority in exercising the appointing power in respect to militia officers and in the preparation of contracts of enlistment in the cases of enlisted men, and it is only necessary to say in that connec tion that the legislation of Congress in that regard is obligatory upon the officers of all branches of the State governments in the operation of their respective oaths of office.

"It is also conceded that there is no requirement of statute that an enlistment contract or the appointment of an officer shall be vacated because the enlisted man or the incumbent of military office has passed the statutory limit of age. A new contract of enlistment in behalf of the soldier, however, can only be executed by one who is within the statutory limits of age, and an appointment to an original vacancy in the organized militia must equally conform to the restrictions in respect to age which are embodied in the legislation of 1908 above cited.

"As the appointing power in respect to officers of the militia is vested by the Constitution in the several States, it follows that no restrictions may be imposed upon such appointments by the War Department, *proprio vigore*. The appointing power in each of the States is plenary, in so far as the War Department is concerned, and is exercised by the States in conformity to any restrictions which Congress in the exercise of its constitutional authority in respect to the organization of the National Militia may see fit to impose.

"But when the General Government contributes to the support of the organized militia in the operation of a series of enactments having for their purpose to secure its efficiency as a branch of the constitutional military forces, it would seem to be within the power of the President to

deny the bounty of the General Government to persons who, by reason of extreme youth or advanced age, are obviously disqualified for active service, or who may reasonably be presumed to be unable to undergo the hardships of field service in time of peace, which is assimilated in its essential incidents to active service against a public enemy in time of war.

"But there is another point of view from which senility as a disabling cause in the case of an officer of the organized militia may properly be regarded. In its legislation in respect to the Regular Army, the branch of the constitutional military establishment which is permanently maintained by Congress and is required to be kept in a state of constant readiness for active service, Congress has itself reached a conclusion in respect to age, standing alone, as a cause of disability, and has provided for the compulsory retirement of all officers of the Regular Army upon reaching the age of 64. Although the retirement laws are restricted in their operation to the Regular Army and have no application to either the militia or volunteer forces, that legislation stands as an expression of the legislative will as to the age at which a military officer ceases to be able, from that cause alone, to encounter the hardships and vicissitudes of active military service in the field. The effect of such legislation may, it is thought, properly be regarded as imposing a restriction upon the expenditure of funds appropriated by Congress with a view to secure a force of organized militia which shall at all times not only be ready for, but capable of active service in the field.

"It would therefore seem to be a reasonable conclusion that in authorizing the contribution of considerable sums of the public money to defray the cost of State encampments and maneuvers, the Department is not obliged to compensate persons who are not able-bodied, but are disqualified by reason of age or obvious physical disability

from rendering efficient service in connection with the administration of camps of instruction or maneuver.

"Where, therefore, a regiment or other command of the organized militia enters a State camp of instruction or participates in joint maneuvers of the Regular Army and organized militia which are provided for in the annual acts of appropriation for the support of the military establishment, it would seem to be entirely competent for the War Department to describe classes of disabled persons to whom payment shall not be made out of funds accruing to the State in the operation of Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, or out of funds provided by Congress to defray the expenses of detachments of the organized militia which, in pursuance to the invitation of the Department, take part in joint camps of instruction and maneuver.

"Persons belonging to the classes named may continue to hold the offices which have been vested in them in the operation of the proper appointing power of the States in whose militia they serve, but it is competent for the Department to say that payments to such persons shall not be made out of funds appropriated by Congress, or accruing to the States in the operation of Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended."

This opinion only deals, of course, with conditions which arise when the militia may be called into the service of the United States, or when it may be ordered into the field by a Governor to participate in joint maneuvers with the Army under pay from the Federal Government. It may be stated, also, that, as yet, the War Department has taken no action in this matter.

But the opinion as written suggests the following considerations which effect our State service:

The Constitutions and laws, both of the United States and State, prescribe that only such persons shall be eligible for military service as are between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This applies, of course, to the time of admission

to the service; as shown by the fact that the age for retirement of commissioned officers from the Army is fixed at 64 years. The State law prohibits the acceptance into the National Guard of those under 18 years, and penalizes the enlistment of younger persons. It likewise fixes the age for retirement of commissioned officers.

It would seem to follow, therefore, that no person can be commissioned in the National Guard of Florida, who, at the time of appointment, is over 45 years of age. It has been the practice, however, to re-commission or re-appoint officers without reference to this age limit. But as the term of office is for only four years, a re-appointment is, in fact, a new appointment, and the question naturally arises as to whether or not the "re-appointment" of an officer who is at the time over 45 years of age is a legal appointment.

This proposition has not received the official consideration of the legal officers of the Military Department or of the State; but the effect of such decision upon our service is to be contemplated, for many of the most valuable officers in the National Guard of Florida have reached the age of 45 years and must be re-appointed to continue in the service; which is another, and an urgent reason for the Constitutional amendment recommended.

3. The amendment of Section 695 of the Military Code is necessary in order to afford proper protection to surety companies furnishing bond for commissioned officers, as required by law, to cover the faithful keeping and proper use and accounting by officers of public funds and public military property entrusted to them for official use.

4. No additional comment.

5. The amount which has heretofore been annually appropriated for encampments and field exercises of the National Guard has been $15,000. This is not sufficient to provide field service for all of the troops. A fact which may be accounted for as follows: Increase in the price of commodities, which, of course, includes the subsistence

stores and all supplies required by the troops in the field. By the fact that when it was the practice to auction off the encampments to competing cities, a liberal contribution in cash was always made by such cities to the cost of conducting the encampments. This very objectionable practice having been discontinued, the entire cost must be met by the State, although the expenses of preparation are materially reduced by the use of the same Camp Grounds, permanently. And finally, because the pay of commissioned officers was increased by the Act of the Legislature of 1909 from $2 to $3 per day. It is proper to say, however, that even this pay is entirely inadequate, and does not even cover the actual expenses of the officers; who are not supplied with subsistence and have many expenses which do not attach to enlisted men. They should unquestionably receive the standard rate of pay fixed for their grades when performing so-styled "active duty."

6, 7 and 8. The necessity for appropriations to continue the Camp Grounds and Rifle Range improvements has already been discussed in this report under the heading "State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range."

Field Exercises.

The following program for encampments and field exercises of the National Guard of Florida during 1911 is recommended:

Coast Defense Exercises:

1. Participation by organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps in Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises, in the Artillery District of Tampa, for a period of ten days, commencing June 6th.

Camp of Instruction for Officers:

2. A camp of instruction and general school for offi-

cers of the line and for selected officers of the staff corps and departments, to be held at the State Arsenal during the month of June and to cover a period of five or six days.

State Rifle Competition:

3. The usual, annual State Rifle Competition, to be held during the first week of August.

National Matches:

Participation by a team from this State in the National Rifle Matches, held each year under Act of Congress and under the direction of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. During the latter part of August, and at such place as may be designated in orders from the War Department.

Encampment:

An encampment of the brigade of infantry at the State Camp Grounds during the month of September.

REMARKS.

The date suggested for the brigade encampment is named after conference with the Commanding General and with the members of the Armory Board of the State.

The most desirable season for holding exercises in the field is during the spring or early summer months. It happens this year, however, that there is no appropriation available for that purpose; nor will there be until it has been provided by legislative action, in which case it will not become available until after July 1st. The fact also, that the regimental camps at Black Point are being further cleared, plowed and graded preparatory to being planted with grass and made perfectly level, makes it im-

portant that these grounds should not be used until there has been time for the grass to become rooted, which would hardly be earlier than September. A further consideration is that officers attending the school or camp of instruction in June can better get away from their occupations a few months later than they could if called upon again immediately afterward.

Department Administration.

The recommendations presented in the report of this Department for last year are respectfully referred to.

The past several years have marked a period of transition from the old methods of doing things in the militia, to the new. The changes which have occurred have multiplied the administrative work of the military department beyond the conception of those who are not actively in touch and advised as to the detail of what is being done in these offices. To place the Department upon a proper business basis and put in effect the system which is now prescribed and required, has been and remains a gigantic task, so vast in scope as, at times, to daunt the few public servants upon whom this work must devolve.

With the knowledge that the head must be clear and work smoothly before the units of a mechanism may be expected to funcionate properly, every effort has been bent upon establishing a comprehensive system at general Headquarters, and while the force employed in these offices has been entirely inadequate, it is felt that the results will speak for themselves.

Under the organization peculiar to Florida, the Adjutant General is charged with the conduct of the supply departments as well as his own; there being no Quartermaster General. Of course, there should be a Quartermaster General, and in every other State, so far as kown, there is one. Upon the establishment of this Arsenal some years ago, and when the employment of a clerk was

authorized, effort was made to meet this situation in a way, by employing an officer of the Quartermaster's Department and assigning him duties, particularly, which pertain to accounts and to the administration of supplies. He has performed these duties under the military designation of Acting Quartermaster General. With provision for a clerk who can devote his time to the routine duties pertaining peculiarly to the office of the Adjutant General, it is believed that the work of the entire department can soon be caught up with, and be properly handled.

This being accomplished it will be possible to devote more time and attention to the various units in the troops and to dealing with the varying conditions which exist in them, as well as to the many other matters which a faithful application to the work of the department and to the development of the service, will suggest.

Reference is modestly made to the commendation given by the United States officers who, under official detail, have inspected and had opportunity to observe, to some extent, the operations of this department. And this occasion is accepted to acknowledge and record most hearty appreciation of the approval which your excellency has been pleased to repeatedly express of the work of the undersigned in this office. These assurances have been, and are, an encouragement to renewed effort, as has also been the very loyal support and hearty co-operation of the many officers who have been continuously and actively identified with the progress of the National Guard of Florida, and who are still earnestly devoting themselves to its further improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

The Adjutant General,

Chief of Staff.

Appendix A.

REPORTS UPON ENCAMPMENTS AND FIELD EXERCISES.

NO REPORT RENDERED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY UPON THE TOUR OF DUTY PERFORMED BY HIS REGIMENT AT THE STATE CAMP GROUNDS, JULY 14 TO 21.

NO REPORT RENDERED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY UPON THE TOUR OF DUTY PERFORMED BY HIS REGIMENT AT CHICKAMAUGUA PARK, GEORGIA, JULY 1 TO 10.

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

REPORT BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Company Coast Artillery Corps,
National Guard of Florida,
Plant City, Fla., Nov. 1, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
National Guard of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Sir: I have the honor to submit report of the Joint Coast Defense Exercises held at Fort Dade, Artillery District of Tampa, October 17th to 28th inclusive.

In compliance with General Orders No. 34 c. s. General Headquarters National Guard of Florida, the First Company Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. F., left Plant City with thirty-five enlisted men and three officers October 17th at 6:00 A. M., arriving in Tampa at 7:00 A. M. where after a delay of two hours occasioned by the indifference of the officials of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in transferring baggage car to the U. S. Quartermaster wharf, we embarked on the U. S. Steamer General Timothy Pickering, arriving at Fort Dade at 1:30 P. M.

A hurricane prevailing on arrival we were quartered in the post gymnasium and furnished cooked meals by the 111th Co. C. A. C. and the 162nd Co. C. A. C. until the morning of the 19th when we went into camp.

Under the supervision of Captain Adna G. Clark, C. A. C. this company was instructed in the nomenclature of the 8-inch B. L. Rifle, sub-caliber and service practice, furnished details for the Fire Control Stations and participated in battalion parades.

Thru the untiring efforts of Captain Clark the following enlisted men were qualified as First Class Gunners:

Sergeant Louis Strickland.
Sergeant William Sparkman.
Sergeant William Covington.
Sergeant Benjamin Wills.
Corporal Walter Griffin.
Mechanic William Moore.
Private John D. Robinson.
Private Whitman Herrin.

The following as Second Class Gunner:

Corporal A. Perry Singletary.

It is regretted that the attendance was so small and steps will be taken immediately to investigate the absence of some of the men. A few members of the company were out of the State; three furnished physicians' certificates, and others were willing to pay the maximum fine of a Summary Court in order that they might pack

oranges, which employment pays about $3.00 to $4.00 per day during the season.

It is recommended that these maneuvers be held two or four weeks earlier as business in all lines opens up briskly in October.

The District Commander offers transportation to the members of this organization from Tampa for the purpose of attending target practice or instructing enlisted men in nomenclature of the Sea-coast Cannon from time to time during the year and it is recommended that mileage be furnished the officers of this company from this post to Tampa that they might avail themselves of this offer.

I would also recommend that inasmuch as General Order No. 170, W. D. promulgates certain regulations relative to a system of examination for enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Reserve, it be required that sergeants and mechanics qualify as First Class Gunners and corporals as Second Class Gunners, in lieu of examinations prescribed in par. 44 G. O. No. 15, A. G. O.

Our work has been closely superintended in every department and, as can be seen from report of the Gunners' Examining Board, by far the most profitable of encampments participated in by this company.

We left Fort Dade on our return at 8:00 A. M. on the 28th, arriving in Plant City at 5:00 P. M., without any mishap or disorder.

Very respectfully,
V. B. COLLINS,
Captain C. A. C., N. G. F.,
Commanding 1st Company.

Appendix B

Annual Service Reports, Chiefs of Staff Corps and Departments.

(*Note*: *Section 736 of the General Statutes provides*: "(*a*) *On or before the fifteenth day of December of each year, the commanding general of each brigade and division, the commanding officer of each regiment and other separate organization of the line, and the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, shall prepare and forward to The Adjutant General a report of the operations and work of their respective commands, staff corps or departments, embodying therein such recommendations as they may deem pertinent and for the good of the military service.*")

NO REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
PAY DEPARTMENT, and
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
National Guard of Florida,
St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 31, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Florida.

Sir: As required by Section 736 of the Military Code, I have the honor to submit this, my service report for the year 1910:

I have performed no active military duties during the year in connection with work of the Quartermaster's Department proper; but have served as president of a general court-martial and have served continuously and actively as a member of the Armory Board of the State, the duties of which board have required several meetings a month throughout the year.

As there is only one officer of the Quartermaster's Department who is under pay and continuously on duty at General Headquarters, he has performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster General, in the issuing and accounting for stores, etc. His report is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM A. MacWILLIAMS,
Colonel, Quartermaster's Department.

REPORT

BY MAJOR HENRY M. SNOW,

Quartermaster's Department, on Duty at General Headquarters.

Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the National Guard of Florida. (These stores were obtained from the General Government under the Provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)	Elevation Quadrant, Mod. 1906.	Saluting Guns, 3-inch, W. I.	Hand Extractors.	Pedestal Mounts.	Accessory Storage Chests.	Breech Covers.	Cleaning Brushes.	Lanyards.	Sponges.	Tompions.	Motor, 7 1-2 H. P., Single Phase, 60 Cycle, 110 V. with Starting Box, Base and Pulleys.	Mortar Deflection Board, Mod. 1906.	Mortar Plotting Board, Mod. 1906.	Set Forward Ruler.	Prediction Scale.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1910.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during the year 1910	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31st, 1910..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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Switches, Double Pole.	2		2	
Steel, Cold Rolled, Pounds.	40		40	
Steel, Square Key Stock, Pounds.	10		10	
Babbitt Metal, Pounds.	15		15	
Leather Belting, Pcs.	2		2	
Soldering Irons.			1	1
Pliers, Electricians.			1	1
Anvils, W. I.			1	1
Wood Block, for Anvil.			1	1
Sledge Hammer.			1	1
Shovels, Coal.			1	1
Shovels, Fire.			1	1
Tongs, Smiths.			4	4
Hot Chisels.			1	1
Solder, Wire, Pounds.	3		3	
Soldering Sticks.			2	2
Muriatic Acid, Pounds.	½		½	
Belt Lacing, Feet.	10		10	
Tape, Insulating, Pounds.	2		2	
Paint, Insulating, Gallons.	1		1	
Wire, Rubber Covered, No. 14, Feet.	200		200	
Fuses, Plug.	28		28	

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	500	500		End Closing Cups, D. P.
	8	8		Primers, Obturating, Combination Electric Friction.
12			12	Gatling Guns, Cal. 45., Mod. 1883.
12			12	Gatling Gun Carriages, Cal. 45.
12			12	Limbers, for Gatling Guns, Cal. 45.
15			15	Feed Magazines.
4			4	Padlocks and Keys, Large.
4			4	Padlocks and Keys, Small.
12			12	Carriages and Limbers, for Light 12 Pdr. Guns.
12			12	Gunners' Haversacks.
4			4	Handspikes, Trail.
12			12	Lanyards.
12			12	Priming Wire.
12			12	Tube Pouches.
4			4	Sponges and Rammers.
12			12	Sponge Buckets.
6			6	Thumb-stalls.
12			12	Tompions.
12			12	Vent Covers.
12			12	Worms and Staves.
12			12	Artillery Paulins.
4			4	Harness, Lead, Black Leather, Sets.

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.....	3000	864	298	1122	44	113	56	31	65	2002	350	1775	100	....	1574	1645	72	33	.....	2166	2319	Revolver Blank Cartridges, Cal. 38.
10000	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	....	Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.
5000	2000	23	....	22	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	63	63	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Canteen Straps, Black.
5000	1000	841	298	1100	44	113	56	27	65	1995	313	1712	100	200	1511	1582	72	30	200	2037	2214	Canteen-Haversack Straps, Black.

Haversack Straps, Black.

Revolver Holsters, Black, Cal. 38.

Revolver Holsters, Black, Cal. 45.

Sliding Frogs,, Black.

N. C. O. Waist Belts, Black.

Blanket Roll Straps, Sets.

Canteens.

Canteen-Haversack Straps, R. L.

Canteen Straps, Web.

Cartridge Belts, Woven, Infantry, Cal. 38, Revolver, Mod. 1903.

Canteens, Tin, with Straps.

Cartridge Belts, Woven, Cal. 30, Mod. 1903.

Cartridge Belt Suspenders.

Cartridge Belts, Woven, Cal. 30, Mod. 1903, without Fasteners.

Cartridge Boxes, Revolver, Cal. 38.

Cups, Aluminum.

Cups, Tin.

Forks.

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1	....	....	1	Marking Outfits, Complete.
1	....	....	1	Company Letters, Sets.
4	....	....	4	Figures.
8	....	....	8	Stamps.
1	....	....	1	Seal Stamps.
1	....	....	1	Stencil Outfits, Complete.
10	....	....	10	Stencil Figures.
34	....	....	34	Stencil Plates, Canteens.
36	....	....	36	Stencil Plates, Haversacks.
1	....	....	1	Chest, for Stencil Outfit.
1	....	....	1	Stencil Outfit, without Plates.
1	....	....	1	Weldon Range Finder.
1	....	....	1	Steel Tape, 60 feet.
2	....	....	2	Laidley Revolving Targets, 6x12 feet.
11	....	....	11	Texas Revolving Targets, 6x6 feet.
12	....	....	12	Aiken Standard Targets, with Treadle, Complete.
4	....	....	4	Sliding Targets, 6x12 feet.
48	....	....	48	Target Frames, 6x6, for Aiken Targets.
24	....	....	24	Target Frames, 6x12, for Aiken Targets.
6	....	....	6	Target Frames, 6x6, for Sliding Targets.
6	....	....	6	Target Frames, 6x12, for Sliding Targets.
29	....	....	29	Skirmish Target Frames, "D."

30	....	....	30	Skirmish Target Frames, "E."
31	1	....	32	Targets, Gallery Practice, Iron, 50 ft. Range.
12	....	12	....	Targets, Armory, Winder, Improved.
13	....	....	13	Danger Flags.
14	....	....	14	Richochet Flags.
13	....	....	13	Marking Disks and Staves, Long Range.
30	1	....	31	Marking Disks and Staves, Mid Range.
12	....	....	12	Marking Disks and Staves, Short Range.
48	1	....	49	Marking Disks and Brushes, sets.
1	....	....	1	Primer-ejecting Tools.
1	....	....	1	Primer-inserting Presses.
1	....	....	1	Powder Charges.
1	....	....	1	Re-sizing Presses.
1	....	....	1	Bullet-inserting Tools.
1	....	....	1	De-capping and Cleaning Tools, sets.
1	....	....	1	Tool Chests.
1	....	....	1	Bicycle Oilers.
1	....	....	1	Screwdrivers, No. 2.
1	....	....	1	Screwdrivers, No. 4.
1	....	....	1	Brushes.
1	....	....	1	Wiping Rods.
1	....	....	1	Monkey Wrenches.

1	.....	.....	1	Pin-Wrenches.
1	.....	.....	1	Chests, Armorer's.
1	.....	.....	1	Anvils and Blocks.
1	.....	.....	1	Bullet Jacket Extractors.
10	.....	.....	10	Drifts.
1	.....	.....	1	Hammers, Steel.
1	.....	.....	1	Pliers.
3	.....	.....	3	Screwdrivers, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
2	.....	.....	2	Sets.
1	.....	.....	1	Tools, Assembling.
1	.....	.....	1	Blocks, Wooden.
1	.....	.....	1	Hammers, Brass.
1	.....	.....	1	Pegging Awls.
12	.....	.....	12	Awl Blades, Harness, Asst'd.
1	.....	.....	1	Awls, Seat, handled.
1	.....	.....	1	Pricking Carriages, 3 Wheels.
1	.....	.....	1	Needlecases, Leather.
1	.....	.....	1	Stitching Clamps.
1	.....	.....	1	Compasses, 6-inch.
1	.....	.....	1	Creasers, Double.
1	.....	.....	1	Edge Tools, No. 1.
1	.....	.....	1	Edge Tools, No. 2.

1	.....	.....	1	Draw Gauges, Brass.
2	.....	.....	2	Blades, with followers, for Draw Guages, extra.
1	.....	.....	1	Riveting Hammers, No. 2.
1	.....	.....	1	Peg-Awl Handles.
6	.....	.....	6	Awl Handles, Flat, Asst'd.
1	.....	.....	1	Stitching Horses.
1	.....	.....	1	Round Knives, 5-inch.
1	.....	.....	1	Knives, Shoe, No. 76.
1	.....	.....	1	Knives, Shoe, No. 78.
1	.....	.....	1	Splitting Knives.
1	.....	.....	1	Glover's Needles, No. 3, Papers.
.....	2	.....	2	Harness Needles, No. 4, Papers.
.....	2	.....	2	Harness Needles, No. 5, Papers.
.....	2	.....	2	Harness Needles, No. 6, Papers.
1	.....	.....	1	Cutting Nippers, 10-inch.
1	.....	.....	1	Sewing Palms, Leather.
1	.....	.....	1	Oilstones, Unmounted.
1	.....	.....	1	Pliers, 6-inch.
4	.....	.....	4	Hand Punches, Round.
1	.....	.....	1	Revolving Punches.
1	.....	.....	1	Rivet Sets.
1	.....	.....	1	Rules, 2-Foot.

1	...	...	1	Screwdrivers, 3-inch Blade.
1	...	...	1	Shears, 10-inch, Bent Trimmers.
1	...	...	1	Slickers, Steel.
2	...	...	2	Thimbles, Silver-lined, Steel.
1	...	...	1	Claw Tools.
1	...	...	1	Saddlers' Tool Bags.
1	...	...	1	Braces.
12	...	...	12	Bits, Asst'd.
1	...	...	1	Drawing Knives.
1	...	...	1	Hand Saws, 20-inch.
1	...	...	1	Rip Saws, 26-inch.
1	...	...	1	Hand Axe.
1	...	...	1	Claw Hammers.
4	...	...	4	Chisels, Framing.
3	...	...	3	Gouges, Framing.
1	...	...	1	Screw Wrenches, 12-inch.
1	...	...	1	Planes, Jack.
1	...	...	1	Planes, Smoothing.
1	...	...	1	Spoke Shave.
1	...	...	1	Handle, containing 10 Tools.
1	...	...	1	Square, Trying.
1	...	...	1	Awl, Scribing.

Files, Saw, Asst'd.	12	12		12
Oil Cans.	1	1		1
Oil Stones.	1	1		1
Guage.	1	1		1
Compass, 10-inch.	1	1		1
Vise, Table.	1	1		1
Pinchers, Small.	1	1		1
Mallet.	1	1		1
Auger Bits, Asst'd.	6	6		6
Screwdriver Bits.	2	2		2
Auger Handles, Patent.	1	1		1
File Handles, Iron.	3	3		3
Cleaning Material, Boxes.	33	33		33
Chamois Skins.	3	3		3
Cotton Waste, pounds.	5	5		5
Lavaline, ounces.	240	240		240
Lye, Concentrated, pounds.	20	20		20
Sandpaper, quires.	1	1		1
Brushes, Paint, No. 3-0.	1	1		1
Brushes, Paint, No. 6-0.	1	1		1
Lebrick's Leather Oil, gallons.	1	1		1
Emery Cloth, quires.	5	5		5

Linseed Oil, Raw, gallons.	15	.....	15	.....
Japan Dryer, gallons.	2	.....	2	.....
Painter's Dusters, No. 2.	1	.....	.....	1
Ordnance Manuals, 1904.	4	.....	.....	4
Photolithographs of Drawings of Seacoast Carriages.	52	.....	.....	52

Statement of Clothing and Quartermaster's Supplies now in possession of the National Guard of Florida. (These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)	Blankets, Woolen, Heavy, O. D.	Breast Cords Infantry.	Blankets, Woolen.	Blouses, Unlined, Made.	Brassards.	Caps, Dress.	Caps, Forage.	Coats, Canvas.	Coats, Khaki.	Coats, Summer.	Coats, Olive Drab.	Coats, Dress.	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, All Arms.	Collar Ornaments, Bronze, "FLA."	Gloves, Berlin, pairs.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1910.....	1000	1	3	1981	2	1292	562	400	4928	60	1800	1	3094	1700	6
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department, during the year 1910	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	780	.....	340	.....	420	.....	....
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	7	....	....	121	....	74	14	...	174	.....	.....	.....	3514	1700	....
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31st, 1910.....	1093	1	3	1860	2	1218	548	400	5534	60	2140	1	.....	.....	6

1795	2006	515	4561	2224	6	1	6	10	400	3873	1216	1921	1	2080	60	18	14	6	1564	5	6				Hats, Campaign.
....	570	1000	825	....	....	....	....	....	....	1060	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	6				Hats, Service.
138	88	1206	151	85	....	....	....	....	....	99	110	135	....	....	....	....	14	....	67	....	....				Hat Cords, all arms.
1657	2488	309	5235	2139	6	1	6	10	400	4834	1106	1786	1	2580	60	18	....	6	1497	5	12				Leggings, pairs.
																									Ponchos.
																									Shirts, Flannel, O. D.
																									Shoes, Black.
																									Shoes, Russet.
																									Slickers, Pommel.
																									Trousers, Canvas.
																									Breeches, Khaki.
																									Trousers, Khaki.
																									Trousers, Blue.
																									Trousers, Dress.
																									Breeches, Olive Drab.
																									Trousers, Summer.
																									Axes.
																									Ax-Helves.
																									Bands, Silver, for Color Staffs.
																									Bed Sacks.
																									Bugles, Light Artillery.
																									Barrels, Ash, large.

12	....	6	6	Barrels, Ash, small.
225	....	....	225	Cots.
78	1	12	67	Desks, Field.
4	....	....	4	Drums, Snare.
4	....	....	4	Cases, for Snare Drums.
2	....	....	2	Carts, Hand.
4	....	....	4	Slings, for Snare Drums.
4	....	....	4	Drum Sticks, pairs.
4	....	....	4	Stick Carriages.
4	....	....	4	Fifes.
3	....	....	3	Color Belts and Slings.
9	....	....	9	Camp Colors.
4	....	....	4	Color Cases.
4	....	....	4	Colors, National, silk.
4	....	....	4	Colors, National, Service.
3	....	....	3	Flags, Garrison.
1	....	....	1	Flags, Field Hospital.
1	....	....	1	Flags, General Hospital.
9	....	4	5	Flags, Post.
23	....	....	23	Flags, Storm.
3	3	4	2	Halyards, G. and P.
4	....	....	4	Color Slings, O. D.

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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—(Continued).

Stoves, Tent.	Straps, Conical Wall.	Stovepipe Joints.	Tents, Common.	Tent Poles, Common, Ridge.	Tent Poles, Common, Upright.	Tents, Conical, Walls.	Poles and Straps, Conical, Wall.	Tripods, Conical, Wall.	Tents, Hospital.	Flies, Hospital.	Tent Poles, Hospital, Ridge.	Tent Poles, Hospital, Upright.	Shelter Tent Halves.	Shelter Tent Poles.	Tents, Wall.	Flies, Wall.	Tent Poles, Wall, Ridge.	Tent Poles, Wall, Upright.	Tent Pins, large.	Tent Pins, small.	Trumpets.
32	130	160	176	567	1139	126	130	129	9	11	19	38	1923	2002	125	136	142	282	180	1396	54
....	20	....	....	....	....	20	26	27	6	6	6	12	.....	....	10	10	10	20	208	1286	....
....	....	....	3	....	14	....	...	1	.....	3	.....	.....	40	10	.....	1	.....	7	180	1396	2
32	150	160	173	567	1125	146	156	155	15	14	25	50	1883	1992	135	145	152	295	208	1286	52

Trumpet Cords, and Tassels.	96			96
Flies, Storage.	12			12
Tents, Storage.	12			12
Tent Protectors.	20			20
Shelter Tent Pins.	395			395
Ambulance Wagons.	12			12
Paulins, Wagon.	32			32
Tent Poles, Storage, Sets.	12			12
Bars, Lead.	12			12
Wrenches, Wagon.	12			12
Harness, Wheel, Ambulance, Sets.	4			4
Ticklers, Adjutant's.	1			1
Altos.	8			8
Baritones.	32			32
Bassos.	12			12
Clarinets.	7			7
Cornets.	7			7
Cymbals, Pairs.	12		1	1
Drums, Bass and Beaters.	12			12
Drums, Snare.	12			12
Tuba, Eb.	12			12
Piccolos.	1			1

Tenors.	1	.....	.....	1
Trombones.	8	.....	.....	8
Drum Bags.	3	.....	.....	3
Instrument Cases.	39	1	.....	40
Lyres.	1	.....	.....	1
Mouthpieces, Slide Trombones.	1	.....	.....	1
Music Stands.	20	.....	.....	20
Pads.	2	.....	.....	2
Batons, Drum Major.	2	.....	.....	2
Saxophone, Baritone.	1	.....	.....	1
Drum Sticks, Pairs.	12	.....	.....	12
Saxophone, Alto.	.....	1	.....	1

Statement of Subsistence Property, now in possession of the National Guard of Florida. (These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them, to the United States.)	Axes.	Bits, Auger.	Boilers, Asst'd.	Braces, Carpenter.	Chests, Commissary.	Choppers, Meat.	Cleaners, Pot.	Cleavers.	Cooper's Drivers.	Desks, Field.	Dippers.	Dredges, Flour.	Dredges, Pepper.	Dredges, Salt.	Fixtures, Roll Paper.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1910.....	2	26	24	4	4	6	6	16	5	2	6	6	6	6	3
Total received from U. S. Subsistence Dept. during year 1910.....			4								4			2	
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31st, 1910.....	2	26	28	4	4	6	6	16	5	2	10	6	6	8	3

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Scoops.	16	.....	.....	16
Scrapers, Box.	4	.....	.....	4
Screwdrivers.	2	.....	.....	2
Shovels, Fire.	6	.....	.....	6
Sieves, Flour.	6	.....	.....	6
Skimmers.	6	2	.....	8
Spoons.	6	4	.....	10
Starters, Bung.	2	.....	.....	2
Steels, Butcher.	14	2	.....	16
Stencil Plates, Brass.	2	.....	.....	2
Steel-yards.	4	.....	.....	4
Tap Borers.	2	.....	.....	2
Tongs, Ice.	4	.....	.....	4
Trucks.	3	.....	.....	3
Turners, Cake.	6	.....	.....	6
Whetstones.	2	.....	.....	2
Kettles, Camp.	.....	2	.....	2
Pans, Bake, Small.	.....	4	.....	4
Ranges, Field, No. 2.	.....	2	.....	2

Statement of Field Medical Property, now in possession of the National Guard of Florida. (These stores were obtained from the General Government, under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)	Manuals for the Medical Dept.	Hand-Book for Hospital Corps. (Smart.)	Hand-Book for Hospital Corps. (Mason.)	Basins, Wash, Agate.	Bedding and Clothing, Tent Unit.	Bedding and Clothing, Reserve, case only.	Blankets, Rubber.	Buckets, Agate, nests of 3, Nests	Cases, Emergency.	Cases, Field Operating.	Cases, General Operating.	Chests, Commode.	Chests, combined Medical and Surgical.	Chests, Folding Field Furniture.	Chests, Food, without supplies.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1st, 1910.....	5	5	6	6	2	2	2	2	7	8	2	2	2	2	2
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during the year 1910.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31st, 1910.....	5	5	6	6	2	2	2	2	7	8	2	2	2	2	2

Chests, Medical, Regimental.	2																								2
Chests, Mess, Small.	2																								2
Chests, Sterilizer, Regimental.	2																								2
Cups, Spit, Paper, doz.	2																							2	
Desks, Field.	2																								2
Hatchets.	1																								2
Lanterns.	3																								3
Packets, First Aid.	...																								100
Packets, First Aid, for Instruction.																									50
Pillow Cases, Cotton.	24																								24
Pouches, H. C.	23																								23
Pouches, Orderly.	9																								9
Sheets, Cotton.	48																								48
Litter Slings.	24																								24
Surgical Dressings, Reserve.	2																								2
Suits, Convalescent.	24																								24
Towels, Bath.	12																								12
Towels, Hand.	36																								36
Lantern Wicks, doz.																									

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. SNOW, JR.,

Major Quartermaster's Department,

Acting Quartermaster General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(Note: For report by Major Lewis H. Mattair, Inspector General, upon special field inspection of the First Regiment Infantry, see Appendix D.)

Appendix C.

Annual Service Reports, Commanding Officers of the Line.

(Note: Section 736 of the General Statutes provides: "(a). On or before the fifteenth day of December of each year, the Commanding General of each brigade and division, the Commanding Officer of each regiment and other separate organization of the line, and the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, shall prepare and forward to the Adjutant General a report of the operations and work of their respective commands, staff corps or departments, embodying therein such recommendations as they may deem pertinent and for the good of the military service.")

NO REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

NO COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMAND-

ING OFFICER OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

NO COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Company Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. F.,
Plant City, Fla., December 5, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
National Guard of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph (a), Section 736 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and work of the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida—a separate organization of the line—during the year 1910.

By authority from General Headquarters and on recommendation from Lieutenant J. W. McKie, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, the armory of this organization was moved July 1st into a new and larger building more favorable for the installation of artillery equipment. Recently some artillery instruments have been received, but as no position finding instruments have arrived as yet, very little has been done in practical artillery drill in the armory. In October this company was reassigned in

Artillery District of Tampa from a Mortar Battery to an 8" B. L. Rifle Battery, which will necessitate some change in the instruments on hand and the plans for equipping the armory. This matter now has the consideration of the Commanding Officer of this district.

The Federal inspection of this organization was held March 18th by Lieutenant J. W. McKie, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

In May work was begun on a rifle range, the ground was cleared and a small butt of earth thrown up. Some very good practice was held with the small arms at the two-hundred-yard range, when excessive rains set in and the target practice was discontinued for the season.

This organization furnished a rifle team for the State Rifle Competition held near St. Augustine, August 3rd to 5th. A score of 237 was made, rating this team as sixth among the competing teams.

Lieutenant H. H. Root and myself, by direction of The Adjutant General, served as range officers in this competition.

The officers of this post, by invitation of the Commanding Officer, Artillery District of Tampa, attended artillery service practice at Fort DeSoto on May 6th. These visits to the forts have proven very instructive, as the officers of the Regular Army are very liberal and able in coaching us.

The camp of instruction for the officers of the National Guard was held in May and was attended by the officers of this company, and it is hoped that in the event other schools for officers are held opportunity will again be given the officers of this arm of the service to attend.

The Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises held in the Artillery District of Tampa in October were participated in and proved to be an instructive, healthful and pleasing encampment. Eight enlisted men successfully passed the first class gunners' examination and one the second class examination.

Forty-five regular drills have been held—not including encampment—during the year, with an average attendance of about 60 per cent.

Pursuant to orders the post flag was displayed at half staff October 1st for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to our deceased ex-Commander-in-Chief, Honorable Napoleon B. Broward.

As the officers of this organization have never had an opportunity for participating in infantry drill in larger units than a company, and the lack of familiarity with battalion formation is a source of embarrassment to us, it is recommended that some assignment be made during some infantry maneuvers so that this may be corrected.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COLLINS,

Captain C. A. C., N. G. F.

Appendix D.

Reports Upon Inspections at Home Stations.

Reports by United States Officers.

REPORT BY SECOND LIEUTENANT W. S. DRYSDALE, SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.

General Headquarters and State Arsenal:

It is desired by the inspector to make a particularly favorable report regarding The Adjutant General and his General Headquarters. The Adjutant General is a man of excellent ability and is working with the utmost zeal to bring the organized militia of the State of Florida to a high state of efficiency. The office work at headquarters is well systematized and promptly and accurately done.

The State Arsenal is in excellent condition; is well located and has ample facilities for storing all supplies and equipments needed. The property is well cared for and is excellently arranged for filling requisitions easily and quickly. The clothing is well cared for in excellently arranged moth-proof compartments.

First Brigade:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies very good.

Headquarters, First Infantry:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies very good.

Band:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies fair. The organization is not properly equipped for use in domestic emergencies.

Company A:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The command could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. A new building should be provided for the use of the militia organizations at the city of Jacksonville.

Companies B and C:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The commands could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. The armory facilities provided are good.

Companies D and E:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The commands could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies and are particularly efficient and reliable.

Companies F, K and L:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The commands can be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies.

Company M:

Physical appearance and character of men comprising the organization is poor. This company is in a state of utter demoralization. No drills have been held by the company since returning from the encampment in May, 1909. No one man present was fully equipped and the supply in the store room was exhausted. All the records of the company have been lost, seemingly through neglect, and there was no data by which to determine even the names of the men in the organization, and there was no means of determining the number absent. The command could not be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. It is recommended that the organization be disbanded.

(*Note by The Adjutant General*: *The organization has since been disbanded.*)

Headquarters, Second Infantry:

Physical appearance and character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. They could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies.

Band:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal, efficiency and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies very good. Not properly equipped for domestic emergencies.

Company A:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency good. The command could be relied upon in domestic emergencies.

Company B:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency fair. The command could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. Armory facilities provided are good.

Company C:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency good. The command could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. Armory facilties provided are good.

Company E:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency fair. If properly equipped it is thought that the command could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies.

Companies F and G:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency good. The commands could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies. Armory facilities provided are good.

Companies H and I:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The commands could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies and are thought to be particularly efficient and reliable. Armory facilities provided for Company H good; Company I poor.

Company K:

The physical appearance and character of the men appear to be fair. The zeal and efficiency, particularly of the officers, must be poor. The captain and second lieutenant refused to attend the inspection, although they were in the city. The first lieutenant was absent from the city. The command appeared to be in a state of utter demoralization, due, undoubtedly, to the inefficiency and worthlessness of the company officers. The command could not be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies.

If a suitable officer cannot be found to put in command of this company it is recommended that it be disbanded.

(*Note by The Adjutant General: The captain and second lieutenant of this company tried by general court-martial and dismissed from the service. Resignation of first lieutenant accepted. Company entirely reorganized under new officers and recruited to maximum strength by end of June.*)

Company K:

Physical appearance, character of men, zeal and efficiency very good. The command could be relied upon in case of domestic emergencies.

REPORT BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. McKIE, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

First Company, Coast Artillery Corps:

Physical appearance and character of men excellent; above the average. They appear to have a reasonable amount of zeal, but the number of absentees at inspection would argue against it. The company has not been in existence very long. The captain of the company estimates that about eighty or ninety per cent. could be turned out in emergency, but it is believed that about seventy-five per cent. would respond. Physical examination appears to be properly conducted.

REPORT BY MAJOR DAVID BAKER, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

Detachment of Hospital Corps, Attached to First Infantry:

Physical appearance very good, character of men very

good, zeal very good, efficiency fair, reliability excellent. It is recommended that a complete equipment be required to be kept where the responsible officer is stationed and that he be required to go over it carefully, monthly, in order that it may be maintained in a ready condition. The armory facilities are inadequate.

REPORTS BY STATE OFFICERS.

SPECIAL REPORTS BY MAJOR H. M. SNOW, JR., QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, N. G. F., A. I. G.

Company K, Second Infantry:

State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla., March 11, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla.

Sir: Acting under Special Order No. 20, A. G. O., c. s., I proceeded to Daytona on March 9th to inspect that post. About 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day, after arriving at Daytona, I called on Captain N. H. Clark, commanding Company K, Second Infantry, and requested that he get his company property in shape so that same could be verified and inspected. Captain Clark informed me that it was impossible for him to give the time to it, claiming that he was very busy. He further stated that he would be unable to be present at the inspection ordered to be held at 8 o'clock that evening, giving as his excuse that there was to be an auction sale of all goods in his father's store beginning the next morning, March 10th, and that he was obliged to be at the store that night, March 9th, to re-mark the different articles. I tried to impress upon him

the importance of his presence at the inspection, but he still maintained that he would not be there.

At eight o'clock P. M. I went to the Armory, in company with Lieutenant W. S. Drysdale, the United States Inspecting Officer, and found the company without officers. Captain Clark was not present and Second Lieutenant T. O. Milton had failed to appear. In this connection it is proper to state that information had reached both Lieutenant Drysdale and myself, in the afternoon, to the effect that Second Lieutenant Milton did not intend to appear at the inspection. Further investigation developed the fact that Captain Clark had not notified his company of the inspection until the day before, when the First Sergeant, who seemed to feel a great deal of interest in the company, had some small hand bills printed, with Captain Clark's name at the bottom, notifying the men of the inspection. The fact of the absence of Captain Clark and Lieutenant Milton from the inspection practically nullified the object of the visit of the United States Inspecting Officer and myself to the post, because it was impossible to verify all of the company property.

This action upon the part of Captain Clark and Lieutenant Milton is considered a flagrant breach of discipline and, at the suggestion of the United States Inspecting Officer, I make this the subject of a special report, with the recommendation that appropriate disciplinary action be taken in the case of these officers.

Very respectfully,

H. M. SNOW, JR.,
Major and Quartermaster, N. G. F.,
Acting Inspector General.

Company M, First Infantry:

State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla., April 9, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla.

Sir: Acting under General Order No. 9., c. s., from the General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida, I proceeded to Marianna, Fla., on March 29th, 1910, in company with Second Lieutenant W. S. Drysdale, U. S. Army, to inspect Company M, First Infantry, N. G. F., stationed at that post.

Upon entering the armory at the hour designated for the inspection I was surprised to find only fourteen (14) enlisted men in line, and but two of these were uniformed. Some of the men had cartridge belts, bayonets and scabbards fastened on over their civilian clothes; others had no equipment whatever.

When the muster rolls were called for the commanding officer, First Lieutenant J. Laughlin Kelly, informed me that Captain W. D. Barnes, the former commander, had removed all of the retained copies of all reports from the armory some time previous to his departure from Marianna, and that all efforts toward locating any of them had been without success; consequently he was unable to furnish a correct roll of the members of the company.

Notices had been sent out to all members whose names he could remember, notifying them of the inspection and ordering them to be present, bringing with them all government property in their possession. He further stated that the company was composed, almost entirely, of men living outside of the town, at distances varying from five (5) to eighteen (18) and twenty (20) miles from the armory.

On returning from the encampment last summer the men were permitted by Captain Barnes to leave the train at stations nearest their homes, taking with them all their equipment. Since that time the company had not been

assembled for drills or other purposes and the property is scattered all over the county. Only thirteen (13) rifles, some tentage and a few khaki uniforms were found at the armory.

I instructed the company commander to have hand bills printed and mailed to present members of the company and to all others who had ever been members, calling on them to turn in to Second Lieutenant D. W. McLeod, at the armory, on certain designated days, all Government or State property of any character whatsoever that they might have in their possession, and allowing them until April 9th, 1910, in which to comply. He was further instructed to post some of these notices in conspicuous places and also to have the notice published in the local paper. It is hoped that, by that method, most of the property will be recovered.

In view of the present demoralized condition of this company, its members being scattered all over the county, the difficulty of assembling them in case of emergency, and for the protection of the property of the United States and of the State of Florida, it is recommended that it be disbanded.

Very respectfully,

H. M. SNOW, JR.,
Major and Quartermaster, N. G. F.,
Acting Inspector General.

NO GENERAL REPORT COVERING THE TOUR OF INSPECTION MADE UNDER GENERAL ORDER NO 9, c. s. FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, WAS SUBMITTED BY MAJOR SNOW.

NO REPORT WAS RECEIVED FROM MAJOR JAMES G. COXETTER, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, N. G. F., UPON THE INSPECTIONS

MADE BY HIM AS ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL, UNDER GENERAL ORDER NO. 9, c. s., FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

REPORTS UPON FIELD INSPECTIONS.

REPORTS BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Extracts from report of First Lieutenant Gad Morgan, Seventh U. S. Infantry, on his inspection of the First Regiment Infantry and Company K, Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. F., during the encampment at the State Camp Grounds July 14 *to* 21, 1910.

"Strength: Present, 33 officers and 401 enlisted men; absent, 4 officers and 114 enlisted men; aggregate, 37 officers and 515 enlisted men.

General Appearance.

"Enlisted men: Uniforms became very dirty and, apparently, no attempt was made to wash them in camp.

Comments of Inspector:

"The general appearance of officers and enlisted men as to physique was very good. The companies were composed largely of men instead of boys. The non-commissioned officers were fairly well instructed and have had considerable military experience in the militia.

Condition of Uniforms, Arms and Equipments of Officers and Enlisted Men.

"Coats, dirty; breeches, dirty; leggins, dirty; shoes, no general uniformity; many not suitable for field service.

"Rifles, *dirty and rusty;* bayonets, improperly used for cutting and digging, not to a very great extent, however.

"Mess kits, not properly cleaned in hot water after meals.

Comments of Inspector:

"The great majority of the rifles were in very bad shape; no attempt, apparently, having been made to keep them clean and slightly oiled to prevent rusting while in camp.

Sanitation.

"General police of camp: Bottles and melon rinds thrown around during day. Police of tents: Bedding not aired as frequently as necessary. No mess tents provided. Police of sinks: Lime and dry earth provided, but not generally used.

Comments of Inspector:

"Wooden sheds were provided for kitchens, but no provision was made for screening them. Rations were stored in small tents without floors, which were very hot and poorly ventilated. No mess tents or tables of any description were provided, and, as a consequence, the men scattered all around the kitchens and company streets and by dropping pieces of food on the ground, made it very attractive for flies, etc.

Drill and Instruction.

"Defects, deficiencies and irregularities noted include: Close order, unsteadiness and gazing about. Individual, a very general lack of instruction in guard duty. N. C. O. leadership, evident lack of previous instruction or opportunity. Field maneuvers, not taking cover; closing together in solid groups upon coming under fire. Cooking, no provision for protection of rations from flies, etc.

Comments of Inspectors:

"With the exception of parade and guard mounting no close order drill was had during the encampment. The entire drill period, amounting to about three hours daily, was devoted to field maneuvers. Problems of a simple nature and adapted to local conditions were worked out each day. Officers and men took a very great deal of interest in this work and the daily improvement was distinctly noticeable.

"More attention to instruction in guard duty should be given at the home stations of the various units.

"As a general rule the regular ration was used. The majority of the cooks are negroes, but they are regularly enlisted as cooks, and are thus amenable to discipline.

Miscellaneous Remarks of Inspector.

"Daily field maneuvers included the solution of problems in advance guard, outposts, patroling, guard working parties and combat. Practically all of the officers had attended the officers' school which was held this spring and it was very evident that these schools were of great benefit to them.

"They quickly grasped the conditions set forth in the various problems; the tactical dispositions were, as a rule, good. In the issuing of orders, however, the commanding officers did not conform to the models prescribed in the Field Service Regulations; there was a daily improvement in this, but it was not so marked as it should have been.

"In the officers' school, held each afternoon, the morning's work was discussed. In the N. C. O. School a discussion was had on the problem just completed and attention was called to all defects that were observed, on the part of squad leaders, etc. There was a gratifying improvement in squad leadership and fire discipline.

"The three majors, J. P. Hickey, William H. Lyle and

S. C. Harrison, Jr., were detailed to command the two forces alternately; they are all young, earnest and capable men, and although having just been promoted, the manner in which they handled the situations in the various problems leads to the belief that with a few years experience they will be particularly valuable men in the field.

"The Commanding Officer, Colonel William LeFils, is an excellent disciplinarian, and this organization could, in a short time, be prepared for active field service.

Extracts from report of First Lieutenant C. B. Bennett, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, on his inspection of the Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. F., at Chicamaugua Park, Ga., during the Joint Army and Militia Maneuvers, July 7, 1910:

"Strength: Present, 40 officers and 490 enlisted men; absent, no officers and 57 enlisted men; aggregate, 40 officers and 547 enlisted men.

"Only nine companies with regiment.

Comments of Inspector:

"In my opinion the officers of this regiment, as a rule, are intelligent, energetic and efficient. They require, however, considerable instruction and a thorough awakening" * * * *.

General Appearance.

"Defects, deficiencies and irregularities noted: Officers, in general, not sufficient study. Enlisted men, lack of training and caring for individual equipment. Horse equipments, serviceable. Miscellaneous property, supply of tools, brooms, rakes, etc., inadequate. Books and records, very few brought to camp; those on hand satisfactorily kept. Morning and sick reports only company records used.

Comments of Inspector:

"Officers and men, as a rule, presented a good appearance. Physically, except in a few cases, the appearance was satisfactory. Weather conditions during the stay in camp of the regiment were very unsatisfactory. Everything considered, it is thought that the camp work and interest displayed by both officers and men was commendable.

Condition of Uniforms, Arms and Equipments of Officers and Enlisted Men.

"Hats, blouses, breeches and leggins, serviceable. Shoes, too many varieties, some low shoes and others too light for marching.

"Swords and sabers, serviceable. Rifles, revolvers and bayonets, *mostly* serviceable. Cartridge belts, haversacks, mess kits, canteens, blankets, ponchos and shelter tents, serviceable. No first aid packets.

Comments of Inspector:

"Rifles of Companies E and G so rusty and dirty that it is feared a number are unserviceable. Company E has not shelter tent poles nor pins. Webb belts, haversacks and canteens dirty in the greater number of companies. Bayonet scabbards and gun-slings also.

Sanitation.

"General police of camp and tents, fair. Trash not disposed of as soon as it should have been. No mess tents. Police of kitchens, good. Police of lavatories, poor. Soiled clothing permitted to lay around. Police of incinderators, fair; not kept as clean inside and outside as should have been. Police of stables, corrals and picket lines, good.

Comments of Inspector:

"Everything considered, the sanitation of this camp is thought to have been very good. A little more care might have been taken in the policing of tents and the ditching of same; also, in the construction of company drains.

"It is thought that the battalion commanders might have assisted the Colonel considerably more in seeing that their bath houses and incinderators were kept in a proper state of police.

Drill and Instruction.

"Close order, fairly good. Extended order, fair. Individual, fair. N. C. O. leadership, fair; not sufficient practice. Field maneuvers, very good. Making and breaking camp, very good; breaking camp excellent. Cooking, very good. Regular Government ration used. Cooks enlisted and all negroes with the exception of one company.

Comments of Inspector:

"Not enough drill in extended order by companies at home stations. Majors, captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, in general, not as familiar with the drill as they should be.

"Battalion and regimental drill only had at annual encampments; not sufficient.

"The work of officers and non-commissioned officers as file closers was not satisfactory; most men acting as such doing very little to correct errors, etc., until spoken to, and then in half-hearted manner.

Miscellaneous Remarks of Inspector.

"This regiment was drilled in advance and rear guard formations; outpost formations; patroling and close and extended order drill; also attack and defense of positions

and the maneuver exercises prescribed, and most officers and men displayed good judgment, interest and a willingness to work and learn.

"More study, however, and experience are desired.

"The pitching of tents was expediciously and fairly well performed.

"The Quartermaster and Commissary both attended to their business in a satisfactory and intelligent manner.

"Records were well kept.

"Guard duty was fairly well performed, but should receive a good deal more attention and study.

"The principal defect noted as to equipment, arms, etc., was the lack of care given the rifles and bayonets. In most companies they were dirty and rusty; particularly so in Companies E and C.

"The close and extended order drill was such that I believe the units could satisfactorily perform their duties with the next higher unit.

"The regiment was instructed in practically all extended order movements, including company, battalion and regimental drill, and I consider that its work in patroling, advance and rear guard, outposts and combat was well performed and that this regiment can be depended upon in these respects.

"The discipline of the regiment was very good."

Extracts from Report of Captain Adna G. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, upon his inspection of the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida, made during the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises in the Artillery District of Tampa, October 17 to 28, inclusive:

"Strength: Present, 3 officers and 34 enlisted men; absent, 27 enlisted men; aggregate, 61.

Comments of Inspector:

"Large number of men absent said to be due to the fact that October is a bad month for this company to go into camp. Work of every kind opens up October 1st in Florida and men are unable to come that could get away better during the summer months. It is believed that May would be a better month than October for the encampment of this company.

General Appearance.

"In the general appearance of the company no defects, deficiencies or irregularities were noted.

Condition of Uniforms, Arms and Equipments of Officers and Enlisted Men.

"Civilian shoes, many not suitable. Rifles not perfectly polished; inspected just after the storm, however.

Sanitation.

"Police of the mess tents was satisfactory but not perfect.

Comments of Inspector:

"In general all sanitary regulations were observed. The camp was not well policed when the company moved out. This was partially due to the early hour at which the company left camp, and partially because it was left for a non-commissioned officer to attend to and not inspected by an officer before breaking camp.

Drill and Instruction of Coast Artillery.

"Battery commander, excellent. Battery officers, excellent. Range officers, excellent. F. C. section, excellent.

Gun or pit section, very good. Infantry efficiency: Close order, good; extended order, none attempted. Officers, excellent. Non-commissioned officers, from excellent to worthless. Making and breaking camp, satisfatcory, except as noted under 'Sanitation.' Cooking, Government ration used and prepared by colored enlisted cooks.

Miscellaneous Remarks of Inspector.

"The time was devoted to daily drills and instruction; sub-calibre practice and service practice, at a fixed target.

"The officers and many of the men exhibited a great interest in their work.

"At least two hours daily, in addition to their regular drills and exercises, was devoted to the instruction of the entire company in the subjects of the second class gunners' examination, and to a limited number of non-commissioned officers and exceptionally bright privates in the subjects of the first class gunners' examination.

"I cannot commend too highly the officers and men for the very great effort they made to perfect themselves, so that they might conduct and pass the examination.

"At the end of the tour of duty a gunners' board was convened by The Adjutant General of the State.

"The board conducted the examination exactly as conducted in the regular service; two regular officers being present to assist when their services were required or desired.

"Ten members of the company took the examination; eight qualified as first class gunners; one as second class, and one man failed.

"It is my belief that there is no way by which these troops can be taught to actually do things and learn the elementary principles of artillery as by inspiring them with the desire to qualify as gunners, and then providing the machinery by which they may qualify, if proficient.

"During most of the sub-caliber practice, and the service practice, no member of the regular detachments were present, either at the guns or in the fire control stations, except Lieutenants Thompson or Bennett and myself.

"About 27 per cent. of hits were made at a moving target at sub-caliber practice at mid-range, and two of the four service shots were within the danger space as heretofore computed. One projectile actually going through the pyramidal target.

"While I do not believe this company could efficiently man an independent unit, I am convinced that, by the assistance of a few trained regular artillery men, they could be so far superior to untrained volunteers as to make comparison invidious.

"The detail of a regular officer to attend their drills once a month, or an experienced non-commissioned officer to be regularly on duty with the company, would bring the Government inestimable returns.

"It is not my desire to overestimate the efficiency of this company; but when the adverse circumstances under which a National Guard company exists in this State: with no armories, meagre funds, and an unappreciative public sentiment to contend against; the only wonder is that they do so well.

Further Comments by Other Regular Officers.

"The month of October is one of the worst that could be chosen for militia maneuvers in this section, as preparation for the tourist season is then going on and the enlisted men of the National Guard cannot get away from their occupations.

"The militia officers were unanimous in the opinion that May or June would be much better.

"They believe that from eighty to ninety per cent. of their enlisted strength would then be able to come out, as against about fifty per cent. in the fall or winter.

"It is quite a commentary on the State of Florida that, with the longest coast line of any in the Union, and with three important coast artillery districts and every apparent incentive to developing a reserve they should be so backward in this respect, especially that the only reserve company in this vicinity is organized in a small town about forty miles inland, and that no reserve company is located in the sea port defended by the fortifications of Tampa Bay.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I am satisfied that these maneuvers were instructive and interesting to both officers and men, and while there is but little more than a beginning in this State of a reserve, I believe that the people in the vicinity of coast artillery posts will, in time, become educated to its advantages."

REPORT BY STATE OFFICER.

Report of Major Lewis H. Mattair, Inspector General, National Guard of Florida, detailed to attend, observe and report upon the encampment of the First Regiment Infantry held at the State Camp Grounds, July 14 *to* 21, *inclusive*:

Headquarters First Brigade,
National Guard of Florida,
Jacksonville, Fla., July 27, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, under Special Order No. 84, Adjutant General's office, St. Augustine, Fla.

I accompanied the troops to Black Point in the capacity

of Inspector General. The encampment was held under General Order No. 27, c. s. from General Headquarters. Upon my arrival at camp I reported to the commanding officer. Transportation had been issued me from your headquarters covering this tour of duty.

First Battalion, in command of Major S. C. Harrison, was given verbal orders to report to the Steamer "Frederick DeBarry" at 9:15 A. M. The troops formed in battalion formation and took up the march at 9 A. M., arriving at the pier at 9:12 A. M. The loading of the steamer was accomplished very expeditiously and satisfactorily; the different details of the companies carrying out their work very thoroughly, the command at Jacksonville being ready to move at 9:30 A. M. Unfortunately Company K, from Daytona, through some disarrangement at the Terminal Station in Jacksonville, was compelled to transport its baggage across the city to be loaded upon the steamer, causing a delay of the movement of the troops, and the command did not arrive at the camp until about 1 P. M.

The Regimental Quartermaster, Captain Seavey, met the command at the dock at Black Point with the necessary teams and the company equipment was moved and put in position within one hour after the docking of the steamer.

Regimental Headquarters were established and the whole command, including the Second and Third Battalions, were encamped and ready for any exercises that might be ordered by 3 P. M.

I consider that the movement of all the troops consumed but a small space of time relative to the amount of work accomplished.

Camp Details:

Rations having been drawn by the troops upon their immediate arrival at camp, the preparation for dinner

was begun, mess call sounded at about 3 o'clock; the men from then on until dress parade was held doing numerous personal acts necessary to make themselves comfortable individually.

The Commanding Officer of the camp, Colonel William LeFils, gave personal supervision to these details, and his orders were most ably carried out, each officer performing his duties in a most zealous manner during the entire time until the completion of this tour of duty. The number of orders issued from Regimental Headquarters was exceedingly small, and here I must say that I consider the method adopted by the Commanding Officer in issuing only memorandum orders was a most excellent procedure.

The general orders which outlined the hours of the different specific duties and calls were admirably arranged, with the exception of the call for evening parade, which immediately followed the mess call; this arrangement causing the men to perform military duties after having eaten a heavy supper, resulting in one or two of the men having to fall out of the ranks as the heavy duties devolved caused a sickness of the stomach and faintness. It also permitted those men, who were determined, to be able to take the 6 o'clock boat to the city of Jacksonville.

Had the parade been held each evening before supper the men would have been engaged in eating their supper at the time of the boat leaving for the city, namely 6 P. M.

Under General Order No. 3, Headquarters First Infantry, Camp Gilchrist, dated July 17, 1910, I was designated by the Commanding Officer to make field inspection, and muster of the troops in camp, exclusive of the Seventy-fourth Coast Artillery, U. S. A. The inspection was ordered for the early Sunday morning hours and finished about 11 o'clock.

The First Battalion, under Major S. C. Harrison, consisting of:

Company A, Captain Weldon, commanding.
Company B, Captain Sweeney, commanding.
Company D, Lieutenant Colson, commanding.
Company F, Captain Garcia, commanding.

The Second Battalion, under Major Lyle, consisting of:
Company C, Captain Lewis, commanding.
Company E. Lieutenant Hinely, commanding.

The Third Battalion, under Major Hickey, cosisting of:
Company K, Captain Cawthon, commanding.
Company L, Lieutenant Warren, commanding.
Company K, Second Regiment, Captain Cowan, commanding.

Equipment was in fairly good shape; the condition of the rifles, however, showed serious lack of attention, particularly in Company A.

Company K, Second Regiment, was short one wall tent; the canteens had all been condemned; the rifles were in bad shape, many of them having parts missing. These rifles should be turned in to be repaired.

Company L. showed the best condition of equipment, their payroll was also prepared in the best manner, the notations and remarks being more explicit.

Company K's rifles need repairs. In this company the men are sorely in need of instructions in the "Manual of Arms." The other companies showed satisfactorily in their inspection.

The shoes that the men appeared in for muster were of various colors and styles, extending from patent leather dancing pumps to the regulation shoe. I note throughout the battalions a great loss of collar ornaments; as to whether the Quartermaster's Department had ever issued these or not I have not been informed.

Upon questioning the men I found a serious lack of instruction as to the knowledge of the different parts of the rifle, its keep and care; very few men could even tell the calibre of the piece. Very few understood the use of

the sight. One non-commissioned officer, particularly, was asked if he could set his sight for 600 yards, and answered he could not. He admitted having been a non-commissioned officer for over one year. His lack of knowledge, however, was due to his non-attendance at drills. He had been before a summary court for this deflection of duty, but his fine of $5 had been remitted by the court officer.

I note also a lack of perfection in the execution of inspection of arms. The tentage is in good condition. In the inspection of the mess tents they exercise no uniformity. The company commanders have failed to instruct them in this particular subject.

The field stoves for cooking should be condemned and new ones issued with new stove pipes. The utensils for service at the kitchens are not in as good condition as they should be, nor was the cleanliness of these utensils looked after in the manner they should have been by the company commanders. At the time of mess calls it was seldom that a commissioned officer of the different companies was there to see the issue of the food to the men. In all formation for mess there seemed to be a very serious laxity of discipline.

I was impressed with the fact that the commissioned officers in the companies lacked the knowledge of what comprised the rations for the men. Some of the companies had a sufficient company fund to provide a few necessary articles of food, or to make up any extravagance that might have been caused by a wasteful cook. I note that the companies whose cooks were negroes seemed to have more of an abundance of food and better prepared. This, however, could be due to a lack of experience on the part of an enlisted man being assigned from his company as a cook, and not enlisted as a cook.

I would recommend that the company commanders take up seriously in their course of instructions to their non-commissioned officers, at their different posts, the duties of commissary sergeant of each company, that he

might become perfectly familiar with the question of rations.

The inspection of the band showed great laxity in the question of drills and what might be termed more precision. The instruments were in good condition; the tentage good and serviceable; but the Chief Musician does not seem to have the command of his men necessary to give the military showing which would mark it as an organization belonging to a military command. I note throughout the command a woeful lack of military carriage. The men are slow in the execution of manual of arms. There is a serious lack of precision. In marching the men rather shuffle along, and many are out of step. In parade the marching is too slow, the band being a few counts slow.

A system of sitting up exercises as prescribed by the drill regulations would be a great help in giving the men an erection of carriage, besides developing them physically. Butts' Manual of Arms should be taught. These instructions could be done at home in the different armories and would increase the soldierly bearing of men and officers.

My inspection of the Hospital Corps developed a most serious condition. Captain Elmore, in command, was incapacitated to perform his duties and was ordered back to the city. The supply of medicines, bandages, etc.. were insufficient in every way. There was no ambulance in attendance until the last two days of the camp.

The surgeon and privates in the Hospital Corps showed a woeful lack of knowledge for the treatment of the slightest hurt, and I am very sure that none of them were capable of administering to the wants of a sick man. There were no provisions made for the preparation of food for the sick.

Colonel LeFils ordered a supply of medicines on his own initiative, and Doctor Conter, First Lieutenant,

finally reported for duty on Monday, the 18th, after which order was brought out of chaos.

I recommend that this Hospital Detachment be disbanded, the men discharged and that Captain Elmore be asked for his resignation as a man not suitable and incapacitated by sickness; that a new hospital be formed with headquarters at St. Augustine, and a surgeon with more force of character and better equipped as a military man be placed in charge.

Camp Sanitation:

The method employed for the proper sanitation at camp, although not at all satisfactory, is possibly the best that can be utilized at the present time. The system of the latrines adopted was, of course, old, but under the circumstances was the only thing that could be used. The removal of these galvanized iron buckets once or twice a day was carried out in a rather slip shod manner. At the request of the Commanding Officer of the camp I took it upon myself to make daily inspection of the bath houses and latrines. I found the men's treatment of the bath houses to have been very unsanitary. Men would bathe and discard soiled clothing and socks and leave them lying around upon the floors, whereas, by the proper policing of this place, by each company using the bath house, all of this could have been avoided. The latrines were cleaned once a day by two negroes carting away these buckets, cleaning them in the river, and returning them to their respective places. I insisted upon each bucket having placed in it, after having been cleaned, a small amount of lime, thus preventing odors, and any inducement for flies to collect at these places. In severe wind storms it was found that the papers deposited in these buckets were blown around, and even outside of the latrines. The company commanders seemed to lack a proper knowledge of the proper policing of these places. The company streets were kept in a very good condition,

but the men were not careful about throwing waste papers and cigarette stumps and boxes in the streets. Company orders should also be issued covering this matter, and a daily inspection made by each battalion commander, and the proper remedy applied in cases of the neglect of this duty by any of the company commanders. The kitchen swill was also removed by this same wagon detail that had charge of the latrines.

The water supply of the camp is vastly abundant, for all of the troops that will ever go into camp at one time at Black Point. This water is of the same general character as all artesian wells throughout the State, being heavily impregnated with sulphur. The water is healthy for the men and the sulphur contents being high, it is, therefore, very medicinal.

Situated at the shore end of the dock is a small soda water fountain and soft drink stand, which the men patronized very freely. It is unfortunate that a thing of this nature should have been permitted during the encampment, for as a usual thing cases of sickness that develop in a command can be traced almost directly to these places. I would recommend that instead of permitting such places to be located at the camp a small post exchange with proper military supervision be instituted; thus insuring to the men proper protection and cleanliness. The post exchange could unquesionably be made self sustaining, and could be placed under the charge of the regimental commissary officer.

I note with a great deal of pleasure that there was very little sickness throughout the command. Such small hurts and accidents as occurred were of a very minor character. A few of the men suffered from sore feet brought about by not having the right kind of shoes. There has been one or two cases of dysentery, which was caused by the men overloading their stomachs after heavy drills and before they were fully refreshed by rest.

The absence of flies was most noteworthy and was due

to a great extent by the stables of the command being placed at such a distance from where the command was encamped.

In connection with sanitation and proper preparation for the camp for a camp ground the ideal condition, of course, would be a proper sewerage system, and let us hope that some day this will be accomplished.

For the recreation of the men while in camp a pavilion should be provided where dancing could be held, and this class of sport should be encouraged throughout the command.

After the troops go into camp passes should not be permitted to the troops whose headquarters are at Jacksonville, but only to those outside of the confines of the city of Jacksonville, as it does not seem necessary that men living in Jacksonville should think that they must come to Jacksonville during the encampment.

The course of instruction consisted of the usual camp duties.

The drills consisted, aside from parade and review, entirely of field maneuvers. There were several problems worked out of a very interesting nature. The regiment being divided into two battalions for this work, one acting as a Brown Army and the other as a Blue Army, each taking its turn in defending and attacking. The advance guard and patrol duties were explained very thoroughly by Lieutenant Morgan, the camp instructor, and the actual work was performed very satisfactorily. The improvement noted from day to day being very marked. The Third Battalion command being changed each day. The problem was usually prepared the night previous by Lieutenant Morgan and the battalion commander handed a copy of the instructions necessary for him to know.

I note that each battalion commander in the disposition of his troops, in the conception of his situation and

in the carrying out of a solution of the problem showed a splendid knowledge of tactical movement.

I here take the opportunity of congratulating the officers of the entire command engaged in these maneuvers upon their knowledge and efficiency. Where a few mistakes and errors occurred they were immediately rectified and each officer gained a more intimate acquaintance through these slight mistakes of what he should have done.

The one criticism I feel compelled to make was a laxity upon the part of the non-commissioned officers in the proper exercise of their duties as squad leaders and deployment of their skirmish line.

I congratulate the men upon their enthusiasm and willingness to obey orders as issued to them.

The first day problem showed a lack of knowledge of the commanding officer of the advance guard in sending back to the commanding officer the specific information sought for by him. The next day and all succeeding days afterwards showed that this lesson had been thoroughly learned by the officers, as information was being returned very satisfactorily.

In concluding this report I wish to commend for your consideration the efficiency, diligence to duty and execution of orders of the officers of Colonel William LeFils' staff, each and every one of them taking the greatest zeal and carrying out their arduous tasks in a most soldierly manner. I congratulate Colonel LeFils upon having such capable men associated with him upon his staff.

It causes me great pleasure in saying that the Commanding Officer, Colonel LeFils, conducted his camp in a most soldierly manner. His regime and administration was splendid. All officers in attendance upon the camp with one or two exceptions, noted, entered earnestly into the work, and I have no doubt gained in military knowledge, and all subsequent camps will inure to the benefit of the troops.

I congratulate the troops as a whole upon the splendid success that this camp has been.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. MATTAIR,

Major and Inspector General, N. G. F.

Appendix E.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED.

AGAINST FUND FOR EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
116	General J. Clifford R. Foster	$ 4.85
117	Major Dominick Brown	24.01
678	Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway	14.85
120	Florida East Coast Railway	16.76
118	Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway	1.30
119	Apalachicola Northern Railway	2.03
110	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
111	Ella M. Pogue	60.00
112	E. C. Earls	60.00
113	R. M. Hammond	45.00
114	Thomas Larkins	30.00
115	Estate of J. G. Alvarez	60.00
676	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
677	Captain Max P. Moritz	25.00
675	Captain Samuel J. Wolf	25.00
679	First Lieutenant A. E. McGrew	13.89
680	Edwin Nelson	13.89
681	Prospect Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.	180.00
682	J. J. McCaskill	200.00
683	George Hamilton	75.00
684	Levy Brothers	75.00
685	P. W. Butler	75.00
686	Curtis & O'Neil	75.00
687	Duval County Commissioners	300.00
688	John C. L'Engle	69.00
689	Jerre S. Smith	66.00
690	City of St. Petersburg	75.00
691	General J. Clifford R. Foster	7.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
692	Snow's Express	15.34
693	George D. Barnard & Co.	57.75
694	Citizen Publishing Co.	6.00
695	C. F. Hamblen	33.60
696	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.30
697	The Record Company	7.55
698	Western Union Telegraph Co.	3.70
699	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	4.30
700	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	6.45
701	Southern Express Co.	3.45
740	Captain George R. Weldon	25.00
741	D. L. Byrd	100.00
742	W. W. Hampton	270.00
743	Florida Hardware Co.	4.91
744	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	18.95
745	Ella M. Pogue	34.00
746	General J. Clifford R. Foster	12.35
747	The Philip Carey Co.	355.00
7362	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	14.96
861	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr.	25.00
859	Chief Musician H. H. Newsum	25.00
858	Captain Vivian B. Collins	25.00
857	Captain Cramer B. Potter	25.00
856	Second Lieutenant B. B. Baggett	20.00
855	Snow's Express	.85
864	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	5.94
853	George D. Barnard & Co.	19.30
851	G. S. Beverly	3.95
852	H. & W. B. Drew Company	3.90
864	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	7.80
874	Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.	4.27
873	George D. Barnard & Co.	213.75
872	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	8.50
871	Canfield & Company	6.80
860	The Florida Times Union	8.00
870	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
869	Katherine Shorter	28.00
868	E. C. Earls	60.00
867	R. M. Hammond	45.00
866	Thomas Larkins	30.00
865	General J. Clifford R. Foster	4.05
854	C. F. Hamblen	28.26
863	R. M. Rowe Electrical Company	20.85

No.	Payee.	Amount.
862	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	5.30
1346	L. C. Menager	15.00
1347	Major M. Henry Cohen	24.20
1348	Colonel C. M. Bingham	13.00
1349	General J. Clifford R. Foster	26.44
1350	C. W. Rush	15.00
1342	Florida Times Union	6.00
1351	Western Union Telegraph Co.	1.35
1343	Hotel Supply Co.	1.80
1352	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	6.79
1353	Southern Express Co.	5.70
1354	St. Augustine Steam Laundry	7.66
1355	Captain Preston Ayers	25.00
1356	Captain John M. Graham	25.00
1345	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	5.60
1344	The Record Company	2.25
1429	Pay roll, for Special Examining Board	12.00
1428	General J. Clifford R. Foster	8.00
1430	The Record Company	.75
1431	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	6.65
1432	Florida East Coast Railway	1.02
1521	E. C. Earls	60.00
1520	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
1522	Katherine Shorter	60.00
1523	R. M. Hammond	45.00
1524	Thomas Larkins	30.00
1525	General J. Clifford R. Foster	8.85
1526	Captain J. G. Garcia	25.00
1527	First Lieutenant William E. Sweeney	25.00
1529	Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.	2.22
1528	Louisville & Nashville Railway Co.	6.86
1969	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	5.15
1968	Captain Harley Cawthon	50.00
1971	John S. Davis Company	3.00
1970	Arms & The Man Publishing Co.	10.00
1972	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	7.35
1973	Southern Express Company	21.33
1974	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	5.00
1975	A. W. Corbett	.75
1976	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	7.25
1977	Snow's Express	2.25
1967	General J. Clifford R. Foster	11.00
1978	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	3.17

No.	Payee.	Amount.
1979	Seaboard Air Line Railway	2.67
2020	A. Kaufmann	25.00
2019	General J. Clifford R. Foster	8.00
2021	T. D. Scott	30.00
2022	James G. Coxetter	47.37
2174	Captain V. B. Collins	25.00
2175	George Hamilton	75.00
2176	County Treasurer Volusia County	225.00
2177	General J. Clifford R. Foster	1.00
2178	E. C. Earls	60.00
2179	Katherine Shorter	60.00
2180	R. M. Hammond	45.00
2181	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
2182	Thomas Larkins	30.00
2183	C. F. Hamblen	15.35
2201	George H. Bevins	9.09
2204	D. B. Walker	181.75
2537	Estate of J. G. Alverez	60.00
2538	Louis M. Lively	75.00
2539	P. W. Butler	75.00
2540	J. J. McCaskill	75.00
2541	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
2542	Captain G. Duncan Brossier	25.00
2543	Captain William T. Elmore	25.00
2544	Henderson-Ames Company	26.75
2545	Snow's Express	1.50
2546	The Record Co.	11.80
2547	Postal Telegraph Co.	.70
2531	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	1.42
2532	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	3.70
2548	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	40.80
2549	General J. Clifford R. Foster	34.84
2533	Western Union Telegraph Co.	11.54
2550	A. W. Corbett	.75
2535	Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.	2.39
2534	Apalachicola Northern Railway Co.	3.56
2536	Southern Express Co.	1.99
2689	Pay roll covering General Court-martial at Daytona	171.15
2685	Curtis & O'Neil	75.00
2686	W. W. Hampton	90.00
2687	Florida Times-Union	3.00
2688	General J. Clifford R. Foster	13.75

No.	Payee.	Amount.
2732	Captain Louis Louis	25.00
2733	Captain G. J. Garcia	25.00
2734	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr.	25.00
2735	Second Lieutenant B. F. Dully	20.00
2736	County Treasurer Volusia County	120.00
2737	J. C. L'Engle	69.00
2738	Board of County Commissioners Duval County	300.00
2739	Jerre S. Smith	66.00
2740	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	6.50
2922	County Treasurer Marion County	180.00
2921	Captain Cramer B. Potter	25.00
2920	Captain Max P. Moritz	25.00
2919	Captain B. F. Davis	25.00
2918	Second Lieutenant DeWitt C. Jones	25.00
2917	Second Lieutenant A. E. Leslie	20.00
2916	Edwin Nelson	180.00
2915	Prospect Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.	150.00
2914	City of St. Petersburg	75.00
2913	National Rifle Association of America	3.00
2912	Arms & The Man Publishing Co.	3.00
2911	Thomas Larkins	30.00
2910	R. M. Hammond	45.00
2909	E. C. Earls	60.00
2908	Katherine Shorter	60.00
2907	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
2923	General J. Clifford R. Foster	8.00
2906	National Guard Association of the U. S.	15.00
2905	Seaboard Air Line Railway	3.15
2904	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	9.90
2903	Florida East Coast Railway	63.35
3395	General J. Clifford R. Foster	36.84
3396	C. F. Hamblen	3.85
3397	Southern Express Company	13.94
3398	A. W. Corbett	.50
3394	Surprise Store Company	.50
3393	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	3.19
3392	George D. Barnard Co.	5.00
3391	Snow's Express	1.75
3390	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	2.30
3389	George D. Barnard & Co.	9.30
3399	Apalachicola Northern Railway Co.	3.15
3388	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	4.50

No.	Payee.	Amount.
3387	Western Union Telegraph Company	3.08
3386	George D. Barnard Co.	2.25
3385	Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co....	12.90
3400	Target Supply Co.	5.00
3406	A. Kaufmann	25.00
3405	Captain Joseph P. Hickey	25.00
3404	Captain G. D. Brossier	25.00
3403	Captain Preston Ayers	25.00
3402	Captain George R. Weldon	25.00
3401	Captain John W. Blanding	50.00
3407	Apalachicola Northern Railway Co.	1.02
3736	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
3737	Katherine Shorter	60.00
3738	E. C. Earls	60.00
3739	R. M. Hammond	45.00
3740	Thomas Larkins	30.00
3741	General J. Clifford R. Foster	10.90
3742	William E. Sweeney	25.00
3743	Captain John M. Graham	25.00
3744	C. W. Rush	15.00
3745	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.	5.80
3746	Florida East Coast Railway	3.74
3886	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	8.46
3889	Sarah Larkins	1.80
3890	C. F. Hamblen	4.65
3891	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	15.00
3892	George D. Barnard & Co.	2.50
3893	M. C. Lilley & Co.	2.25
3894	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	4.80
3895	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	7.35
3896	The Army & Navy Register	3.00
3897	Louisville & Nashville Railway Co.	2.24
3898	A. B. Dick Company	7.00
3899	Army & Navy Journal	6.00
3884	Western Union Telegraph Co.	9.21
3888	Snow's Express	10.79
3885	Southern Express Co.	11.06
3887	General J. Clifford R. Foster	13.00
4105	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
4103	Eugene C. Earls	60.00
4104	Katherine Shorter	60.00
4101	R. M. Hammond	45.00
4807	Apalachicola Northern Railway	13.85

No.	Payee.	Amount.
4102	Thomas Larkins	30.00
4100	General J. Clifford R. Foster	30.84
4083	Snow's Express	18.01
4084	Captain S. C. Harrison, Jr.	25.00
4085	Captain V. B. Collins	25.00
4086	Lewis M. Lively	75.00
4096	George Hamilton	75.00
4094	P. W. Butler	75.00
4095	Carter & Milton	75.00
4093	W. W. Hampton	90.00
4090	D. L. Byrd	210.00
4098	Major George A. Nash	8.00
4088	Eugene L. Barnes	10.00
4089	J. J. McCaskill	75.00
4091	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	4.20
4092	C. F. Hamblen	.80
4097	Record Company	23.40
4099	Western Union Telegraph Co.	21.21
4662	J. H. Durkee	66.00
4661	Board of County Commissioners of Duval County	300.00
4660	Dr. J. C. L'Engle	69.00
4659	H. J. Mackey & Co.	5.00
4658	Estate of J. G. Alvarez	60.00
4657	Captain Joseph P. Hickey	25.00
4664	Major George H. Weller	500.00
4663	Southern Express Co.	6.42
4743	C. F. Hamblen	12.25
4742	H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
4741	Katherine Shorter	60.00
4740	E. C. Earls	60.00
4738	Thomas Larkins	30.00
4739	R. M. Hammond	45.00
4737	General J. Clifford R. Foster	14.25
4736	Captain John W. Blanding	25.00
4735	City of St. Petersburg	75.00
4734	Second Lieutenant R. T. McEachern	20.00
4733	St. Augustine Ice Works	2.55
4732	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	3.50
4731	George D. Barnard & Co.	15.05
4730	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.	4.50
4996	General J. Clifford R. Foster	8.00

No.	Payee.	Amount.
4995	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
4494	Florida Times-Union	5.50
4493	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.30
4492	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	3.60
4491	George D. Barnard & Co.	1.04
4490	The Record Company	.30
4489	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	2.00
4488	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	3.50
4487	Edwin Nelson	180.00
5109	Captain Louis J. Cowan	25.00
5110	T. E. Pasteur, Treasurer of Marion County	60.00
5111	Prospect Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F.	150.00
5112	Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army	7.71
5180	General J. Clifford R. Foster	29.84
5181	R. M. Hammond	45.00
5182	Thomas Larkins	30.00
5183	E. C. Earls	60.00
5184	Katherine Shorter	60.00
5185	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
5637	Chief Musician H. H. Newsum	25.00
5636	Captain George R. Weldon	25.00
5638	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	2.50
5639	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	5.55
5640	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.35
5641	The Record Company	.95
5642	Western Union Telegraph Co.	.95
5643	Southern Express Co.	1.20
5644	C. F. Hamblen	11.34
5649	Captain Louis Louis	25.00
5680	General J. Clifford R. Foster	17.62
5677	Captain B. F. Davis	25.00
5678	Captain C. B. Potter	25.00
5679	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	3.60
5763	C. W. Rush	15.00
5787	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
5788	Katherine Shorter	60.00
5789	Eugene C. Earls	60.00
5790	R. M. Hammond	45.00
5791	Thomas Larkins	30.00
5792	T. R. Pasteur, Treasurer Marion County	60.00
6058	C. F. Hamblen	14.88
6059	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	3.75
6060	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.30

No.	Payee.	Amount.
6061	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	2.30
6062	The Record Company	2.50
6063	Western Union Telegraph Co.	1.76
6064	Snow's Express	1.75
6065	Southern Express Co.	4.85
6066	General J. Clifford R. Foster	185.75
6067	Captain John M. Graham	25.00
6068	Captain J. Stuart Lewis	25.00
6069	Second Lieutenant B. W. Gully	20.00
6070	Lewis M. Lively	75.00
6071	P. W. Butler	75.00
6072	H. B. Woodhoff	75.00
6073	Estate of J. G. Alvarez	60.00
6057	County of Volusia	75.00
6449	Captain John W. Blanding	25.00
6437	Captain George R. Seavy	100.00
6438	Prospect Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.	150.00
6439	Dr. J. C. L'Engle	69.00
6440	County Commissioners of Duval County	300.00
6441	J. H. Durkee	66.00
6442	J. J. McCaskill	75.00
6443	Dr. J. L. Kelley	90.00
6444	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	5.50
6445	General J. Clifford R. Foster	11.85
6446	Canfield Company	3.30
6447	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	4.90
6448	Florida East Coast Railway Co.	.60
6501	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
6502	Katherine Shorter	60.00
6503	Eugene C. Earls	60.00
6504	R. M. Hammond	45.00
6505	Thomas Larkins	30.00
6704	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	5.15
6703	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.30
6706	Canfield Company	12.42
6707	The Record Company	8.20
6700	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	12.45
6701	C. F. Hamblen	8.70
6702	Captain V. B. Collins	25.00
6697	General J. Clifford R. Foster	7.50
6705	Southern Express Co.	2.90
6697	General J. Clifford R. Foster	7.55
6698	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.	.50

No.	Payee.	Amount.
7298	Captain Louis Louis	25.00
7299	Chief Musician A. Kaufmann	25.00
7300	Curtis & O'Neal	150.00
7301	General J. Clifford R. Foster	30.24
7302	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co.	3.87
7303	Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co.	2.25
7304	Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co...	5.43
7436	Major H. M. Snow, Jr.	100.00
7437	Katherine Shorter	60.00
7438	Eugene C. Earls	60.00
7439	R. M. Hammond	45.00
7440	Thomas Larkins	30.00
7441	R. F. Burdine	270.00
7442	C. F. Hamblen	21.75
7443	St. Johns Light & Power Co.	4.70
7444	Hotel Supply Co.	.80
7445	H. & W. B. Drew Company	27.80
7447	Captain John W. Blanding	5.40
7446	General J. Clifford R. Foster	4.60
8040	Captain J. Farley Warren	25.00
8041	Captain Cramer B. Potter	25.00
8042	The Globe-Wernicke Co.	6.45
8044	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	6.00
8043	St. Augustine Ice Works	1.30
8046	Western Union Telegraph Co.	.88
8045	Colonel W. A. MacWilliams	9.20
8048	Southern Bell Telephone Co.	3.75
8047	The Townsend Transfer Co.	1.12
8039	General J. Clifford R. Foster	13.55
8095	Captain George R. Weldon	25.00
8096	Captain John M. Graham	25.00
8097	The Record Company	11.00
8098	Army & Navy Publishing Co.	5.25
8099	C. W. Rush	15.00
8100	General J. Clifford R. Foster	37.84
8102	Southern Express Co.	7.37
8101	Townsend Trucking Co.	4.00
8103	Florida East Coast Railway Co.	12.95

AGAINST FUND FOR EXPENSES OF ENCAMPMENTS AND FIELD EXERCISES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
1357	Captain L. C. Menager, First Infantry	$ 3.65
1530	A. H. Lewin	2.25
1531	Canfield & Company	27.05
2205	Florida Hardware Company	1.20
2206	C. F. Hamblen	15.86
2684	C. E. Pacetti	3.00
2741	H. & W. B. Drew Co.	11.70
3258	General J. Clifford R. Foster	1,000.00
5108	General J. Clifford R. Foster	4,967.86
6461	General J. Clifford R. Foster	2,912.04
6694	General J. Clifford R. Foster	20.52
6695	Florida Hardware Company	.55
....	Captain L. J. Cowan, Company K, Second Infantry	3.00

AGAINST FUND FOR PREPARING, EQUIPPING AND MAINTAINING THE STATE CAMP GROUNDS, MADE AVAILABLE UNDER SECTION 3, CHAPTER 5672, LAWS OF FLORIDA, AND BEING AN UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF THE FUND FOR EXPENSES OF ENCAMPMENTS AND FIELD EXERCISES IN 1910.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
4997	G. C. Priest & Company	$ 46.25
4999	G. C. Priest & Company	879.91
6435	Gould T. Butler	112.69
6436	G. C. Priest & Company	461.28
8049	Major James G. Coxetter	7.00
8050	Gould T. Butler	30.00

AGAINST FUND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSE, BARNS, STABLES, RIFLE RANGE, ETC., AS PER COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
875	Gould T. Butler	50.00
2200	Gould T. Butler	170.00
3907	G. C. Priest & Company	4,601.17
4998	G. C. Priest & Company	3,120.09

AGAINST FUND FOR PAYMENT OF STATE TROOPS WHEN CALLED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR TO SUPPRESS RIOTS OR TO KEEP THE PEACE.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
109	Major Estovan A. Moreno	$ 36.13
7334	Major M. Henry Cohen	11.46
7849	Major M. Henry Cohen	8.00

AGAINST FUND FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1909 AND 1910.

No.	Payee.	Amount.
1341	The John A. Davis Company	$ 213.75
1966	Cordesman, Meyer & Company	175.00
853	The American Multigraph Sales Co.	325.00

Appendix F.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE ARMORY BOARD OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

The Armory Board, State of Florida,
Office of the Secretary,
Jacksonville, Fla., December 31, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of paragraph "e", Section 728 of the Military Code as amended, I have the honor to submit the following report for the Armory Board of the State of Florida covering the year 1910:

At the commencement of the year the only State funds at the disposal of the Board for carrying on the work of improvement and of equipping the State Camp Grounds and Rifle Range was the unexpended balance of $7,941.26 in the fund appropriated by the Legislature of 1909 For the Construction of a Warehouse, Stables, Barns, Rifle Range, etc., in accordance with its committee's recommendations. Later, when the field exercises of the year had been concluded, a balance of $6,031.38 was transferred from the Fund for Expenses of Encampments and Field Exercises to the Fund for Preparing. Equipping and Maintaining the State Camp Grounds, etc. This was made possible by the fact that the Second Regiment of Infantry did not participate in the annual State encampment; but took part in the maneuvers with the Regular Army which were held at Chickamaugua

Park, Georgia; the expense of which was paid by the Federal Government. However, as this balance did not become available until late in the year, it has not been drawn upon as yet except to cover certain balances on the contracts for buildings, and for a limited amount of new work.

The first meeting of the Board in 1910 was held January 17, when the members appeared in a body, accompanied by a delegation from the Jacksonville Board of Trade, before the Board of Commissioners of Duval county to urge the extension or construction of a county road from a junction with St. Johns Avenue near Yukon to the main entrance to the Camp Grounds at Black Point. After considerable discussion the Board of Commissioners at this meeting instructed the County Engineer to lay out a road along the proposed line; to ascertain the names of property owners, and report the cost of purchasing the necessary right of way.

It may be stated that the right of way was finally purchased by the county, many of the adjacent property owners very generously donating the land or selling it at a nominal figure with the understanding that when a right of way had been secured a permanent, hard-surfaced road would be provided for. The members of the Armory Board have since appeared a number of times during the year before the Board of County Commissioners to urge the grading and surfacing of a road along this right of way; but certain unfortunate complications have seriously retarded the road work of the county and no progress has been made in this matter as yet.

Permission was given the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to use one side of the county right of way in the construction of its spur track from Yukon station into the Camp Grounds, and this track has been completed and was used during the encampment of the First Infantry in July.

At a meeting of the Armory Board held January 28,

Captain L. C. Menager, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms of the First Infantry, appeared before the Board and offered to personally superintend the installation of a number of iron targets at that portion of the 1,000 yard rifle butts which had been completed, and the construction of a small target house in the rear of such butts, if the Board would furnish the necessary labor. This was agreed to, and the work has been done.

At the same meeting Mr. G. T. Butler, architect, submitted plans for certain of the proposed buildings at the Camp Grounds, and, of these plans those for a caretaker's cottage, barn and stable, and warehouse, were accepted, and contracts was entered into with Mr. Butler to superintend the construction of such buildings when contract for the same should be awarded. The Secretary of the Board was, at the same time, directed to advertise for proposals for furnishing all necessary materials and labor and for the construction of the three buildings named above, in accordance with the plans and specifications which had been adopted.

Contract was at this meeting awarded C. W. Ellis for grubbing and plowing approximately twenty acres on the Rifle Range at $15 per acre; his being the lowest of the six bids received. This work was afterward satisfactorily completed and paid for from Federal funds.

At a meeting held March 23 bids were received and opened for the erection of the caretaker's cottage, barn and stable, and warehouse, as follows:

	Cottage.	Barn and Stable.	Warehouse.
R. S. Marvin	$1,050.00	$5,685.00	$4,850.00
G. C. Priest & Co....	674.00	5,014.00	4,484.72
H. A. Scott	798.00	4,483.00	4,852.00
O. P. Woodcock	950.00	5,196.00	4,345.00
Bussy & Ward	893.00	4,600.00	4,745.00

The bid of H. A. Scott for the barn and stable did not

include the brick flooring provided for in the plans, and, after discussion, it was decided by the Board to eliminate this item from the specifications. Upon a revision of the bids the contract for the three buildings was awarded to G. C. Priest & Company at $8,800.00. These buildings were completed in time for use during the encampment of the First Infantry in July.

At a meeting held in April it was decided to proceed with at least a portion of the grading which must be done upon the Rifle Range, and Mr. Gould T. Butler, consulting engineer, was employed to lay out the necessary grade stakes according to a plan proposed by General Sackett and Major James G. Coxetter, Engineer Officer of the First Brigade, for grading about twenty acres on the 1,000 yard range. He was also directed to stake and lay out certain roads throughout the reservation along lines indicated to him by the members of the Board after they had personally gone over the grounds.

At this meeting, also, the Secretary was directed to advertise for bids for clearing, grubbing, harrowing, cross-harrowing and putting in proper condition for planting with Bermuda grass the uncleared portion of the Rifle Range; approximately one hundred acres. The bids for this work were opened at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held April 11, and were as follows:

H. Lowe .....$51.00 per acre
Sam Spencer ..... 90.00 per acre

The contract was awarded to Mr. Lowe and the work has been in progress ever since, being now just nearing completion. The cost of this work will be paid from Federal funds which are available for the purpose.

At a meeting of the Board held in June the Secretary was directed to advertise for bids for grading the cleared twenty acres on the rifle range; the bids to be based upon the estimate of quantities furnished the Board by General Sackett, and the work to be done in accordance with his

specifications; which are embodied in the minutes of this meeting as recorded. On July 31, at another meeting of the Board, the bids for this grading were opened, and were as follows:

G. C. Priest & Co.	$4,665.50
Sam Spencer	4,028.40
H. Lowe	3,250.00
C. F. Slater	2,000.00

The contract was awarded to Mr. Slater, and, at this date, is being proceeded with very satisfactorily. The cost of this work is to be defrayed from Federal funds.

At a meeting of the Board held October 10th the Secretary was directed to advertise for bids for building foundations, erecting and painting a 100-foot iron flag staff at the Camp Grounds, the iron parts and material for which is to be obtained by the Governor upon requisition to the War Department. This material has not yet arrived, but it is expected that the staff will be erected early in 1911.

Meetings of this Board have been held at Jacksonville upon an average of twice a month; though sometimes more often. Frequent visits to the Camp Grounds and Rifle Range have been necessary. The meetings of the Board usually occupy a half day for the members in the city and a whole day for the out-of-town members; while the visits to the reservation always consume a whole day. It will be seen from this that the members of this Board are required, by the nature of the duties devolving upon them, to devote a great deal of time to the public service in this one connection. As they receive no compensation the State is at no expense, except as to the matter of transportation for out-of-town members, which is a very small item, and has been paid from the General Fund for the Expenses of the National Guard.

The Board, by law, is composed of the Governor, The Adjutant General, The Quartermaster General and two

officers of the National Guard appointed by the Governor. The present Board consists of:

Governor Albert W. Gilchrist.

Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, The Adjutant General.

Colonel W. A. MacWilliams, the senior officer of the Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General John W. Sackett, N. G. F., retired.

Major Fred G. Yerkes, Ordnance Department.

At the meetings which have been held the Governor has not found it practicable to be present, and they have been presided over by The Adjutant General, as the next ranking officer. A detailed report of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board is mailed on the day following the meeting to all members, in order that they may be fully advised as to what is being done; this, upon resolution, passed by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED G. YERKES,

Major Ordnance Department, N. G. F.,

Secretary.

Appendix G.

General Orders and Circulars of 1910.

(*Last Order of the Series of* 1909 *was No.* 31)

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, January 12, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

Announcement is hereby made of the standing, as to relative efficiency, of organizations of the National Guard of Florida, based upon their work for the calendar year 1909, the same having been determined under the conditions set out in General Order No. 8, series of 1906, from General Headquarters.

The ratings herein given are based upon information obtained at inspections during 1909; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drills and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account. The data as to number of drills held, percentage of attendance, punctuality with which reports were forwarded, small arms practice, etc., have been compiled from the reports on file in the State Arsenal.

MOST EFFICIENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Highest general efficiency: Company D, First Infantry.
Best appearing: Company I, Second Infantry.
Best disciplined: Company I, Second Infantry.
Best arms and equipments: Company I, Second Infantry.
Best administration: Company D, First Infantry.
Best drilled: Company D, First Infantry.
Best in guard duty: Company D, First Infantry.

(NOTE. The tests to determine relative individual efficiency of soldiers, provided for under General Order No. 8, series of 1906, from General Headquarters, were not held during 1909. The competitive drill provided to be held during encampments, under General Order No. 8, series of 1906, G. H., was not reported, and, presumably, not held.)

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZAT IONS DURING 1909.

COMPANIES.	Average strength.	Average attendance at drills.	Number of drills held.	Percentage of attendance at encampments, etc.	Percentage of attendance at drills and ceremonies.	General appearance.	Condition of arms, uniforms, etc.	Discipline.	Administration, including reports.	Punctuality in making reports.	Percentage of recruitment.	Enforcement of squad system.	Care of public property.	Condition of quarters.	Proficiency in Manual of Arms.	Proficiency in close order drill.	Proficiency in extended order drill.	Guard duty.	Small arms practice.	General average.
D, 1st Infantry.....	63	45	57	86	72	90	90	95	100	99	84	100	90	95	95	95	95	95	29	84
I, 2nd Infantry	58	52	57	98	89	100	96	100	95	95	85	90	95	90	90	90	90	80	26	83
L, 1st Infantry	60	39	*46	86	66	95	95	98	90	83	92	90	90	100	90	93	93	90	11	78
C, 1st Infantry.....	45	25	44	70	54	85	85	80	100	94	56	80	95	100	75	80	85	80	11	72
K, 1st Infantry.....	51	51	*19	90	78	90	90	95	76	46	75	90	100	100	93	93	80	70	21	72
A, 2nd Infantry.....	67	49	*35	72	73	87	93	97	90	63	99	50	95	95	85	85	80	80	2	71
B, 1st Infantry.....	57	40	*41	80	70	90	90	90	100	63	78	100	85	90	85	85	85	65	0	71
B, 2nd Infantry.....	50	25	*34	71	50	83	90	92	50	65	75	50	90	95	85	80	75	80	10	67
C, 2nd Infantry.....	43	22	39	81	48	70	80	95	85	67	63	10	90	90	90	80	70	50	32	67
A, 1st Infantry.....	55	36	*39	85	65	80	60	90	100	76	76	100	85	80	75	75	75	60	5	66
F, 1st Infantry.....	65	44	*37	85	68	70	60	80	90	63	96	100	90	80	85	90	90	65	0	65
E, 1st Infantry.....	61	41	*42	85	65	75	75	85	60	70	90	75	80	90	80	80	70	60	0	63
H, 2nd Infantry.....	57	29	*b6	....	51	91	95	90	90	13	78	75	75	95	88	90	85	75	0	62
F, 2nd Infantry.....	60	32	*61	83	54	70	60	70	85	87	92	50	60	80	70	80	90	15	0	58
L, 2nd Infantry.....	61	28	56	81	47	75	80	80	85	36	90	15	90	90	85	85	85	25	0	56
1st Company, C. A. C.	64	38	48	82	58	50	85	60	85	87	57	50	95	90	50	50	40	25	3	54
K, 2nd Infantry.....	46	28	*41	72	62	40	60	80	60	72	68	50	40	50	70	70	50	25	0	51
G, 2nd Infantry.....	51	28	*38	80	56	20	40	20	20	91	75	10	20	20	70	70	60	20	16	42
E, 2nd Infantry.....	56	34	*a15	94	63	40	50	50	10	29	82	10	40	20	70	80	75	15	0	39
M, 1st Infantry.....	65	28	*b11	100	43	20	10	25	0	19	95	15	20	85	20	20	10	5	0	21

NOTES.—For relative weight of subjects see paragraph III, General Order No. 8, series of 1906 from General Headquarters.
*Quarterly Drill Report for the quarter ending December 31, 1909, not received from these organizations up to January 10, 1910, and therefore they have only been credited with the drills reported.
*a No Quarterly Drill Report from this organization for two quarters.
*b No Quarterly Drill Report from these organizations for three quarters.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

The following are the State, Regimental and Company Figures of Merit in small arms practice for 1909:

State	15.94
First Infantry	16.67
Second Infantry	15.40

First Infantry.		Second Infantry.	
Company A	10.58	Company A	4.11
Company B	0	Company B	19.82
Company C	22.56	Company C	63.78
Company D	58.96	Company E	0
Company E	0	Company F	0
Company F	0	Company G	32.95
Company K	41.51	Company H	0
Company L	21.33	Company I	51.66
Company M	0	Company K	0
		Company L	0

First Company, Coast Artillery Corps..... 5.48

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY.

Under the provisions of General Order No. 5, series of 1908, from General Headquarters, it is announced that the Florida National Guard Association Trophy for Highest Company Figure of Merit has been won by Company C, Second Infantry, and will be held by that organization during 1910.

STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

The following announcement is made of the winners of the several matches which made up the State Rifle Competition, held on the rifle range at St. Augustine, August 5 to 12, inclusive, 1909:

The Taliaferro Trophy Match—Company D, First Infantry.

Short Range Match—Captain Lawrence C. Menager, First Infantry.

N. R. A. Members' Cup Match—Captain Lawrence C. Menager, First Infantry.

Skirmish Match, Major Henry M. Snow, Jr., Quartermaster's Department.

1,000-yard Match—Captain Lawrence C. Menager, First Infantry.

N. R. A. Match, First Infantry—First Sergeant George F. Carden, Company K.

N. R. A. Match, Second Infantry—Company Quartermaster Sergeant E. N. Kelsey, Company G.

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION.

PISTOL EXPERTS.

No.	NAME	Rank	Rapid Fire		Timed Fire		Slow Fire	Aggregate	Per Cent of Possible	ORGANIZATION
			15 Yards	25 Yards	25 Yards	50 Yards	75 Yards			
1	H. M. Snow, Jr.....	Major....	48	46	47	43	44	228	91.20	Brigade Staff.

PISTOL SHARPSHOOTERS

No.	NAME	Rank	Rapid Fire		Timed Fire	Slow	Aggregate	Per Cent of Possible	ORGANIZATION
			15 Yards	25 Yards	25 Yards	50 Yards			
1	W. H. Colson.....	2nd Lieut.	44	40	40	39	163	81.50	Co. D, 1st Infantry
2	S. C. Harrison, Jr.....	Captain..	43	41	40	37	161	80.50	Co. D, 1st Infantry

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION—Continued.

Expert Riflemen.

No.	NAME	RANK.	SLOW FIRE							Tim'd Fire	Skir-mish Fire	Ag'r gate	Per Ct. of Pos-sible	ORGANIZATION
			200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Tot.	200 Yds.	Tot.			
1	H. M. Snow, Jr...	Major.....	49	48	50	50	50	50	297	42	84	423	94.00	Brigade Staff
2	H. P. Davies.....	Post O. M. Sgt..	46	44	46	50	50	50	286	38	80	404	89.77	General Staff
3	L. C. Menager....	Captain.....	46	46	49	50	50	48	289	42	64	395	87.77	1st Infantry.
4	Preston Ayers....	Captain.....	45	45	47	45	48	42	272	40	78	390	86.66	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
5	C. B. Potter.....	Captain.....	44	41	45	45	45	49	269	49	66	384	85.33	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
6	William T. Dow...	Private.....	45	41	44	45	44	40	259	39	83	381	84.66	Co. D, 1st Infantry
7	S. H. Shine.....	Private.....	42	44	46	45	40	37	254	40	85	379	84.22	Co. D, 1st Infantry
8	J. A. Crenshaw...	1st Sergeant....	40	40	43	45	43	42	253	37	86	376	83.55	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
9	F. A. Taylor, Jr...	1st Lieut.....	42	40	45	43	43	40	253	35	83	371	82.44	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
10	J. G. Coxetter.....	Major.....	42	40	41	46	42	45	256	36	79	371	82.44	Brigade Staff
11	E. N. Kelsey.....	Q. M. Sergeant.	46	44	44	46	47	41	268	40	55	363	80.66	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
12	D. V. Haddock....	Sergeant.....	44	42	44	45	46	43	264	42	45	351	78.00	Co. G, 2nd Infantry

SHARPSHOOTERS.

No.	NAME	Rank	SLOW FIRE					Timed Fire	Skirmish Fire	Aggre-gate	Per Cent of Possible	ORGANIZATION
			200 Yards	300 Yards	500 Yards	600 Yards	Total	200 Yards	Total			
1	Wm. Robinson.....	Sergeant.....	40	39	44	43	166	35	69	270	77.14	Co. C, 2nd Inf'try
2	Roy W. Corbett...	Corporal.....	41	41	42	45	169	37	61	267	76.29	Co. D, 1st Inf'try
3	Andrew N. Dow...	Corporal.....	40	42	47	40	169	31	64	264	75.43	Co. D, 1st Inf'try
4	H. B. Cordes.....	Sergeant.....	43	40	44	40	167	38	51	256	73.14	Co. D, 1st Inf'try
5	Cleveland Robinson	1st Sergeant..	40	41	40	42	163	33	57	253	72.29	Co. C, 2nd Inf'try
6	John McQuarters..	Private.....	42	40	38	40	160	30	61	251	71.71	Co. C, 2nd Inf'try
7	James Rouse.....	Private.....	41	40	39	41	161	28	54	243	69.43	Co. C, 2nd Inf'try

INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION—(Continued).
MARKSMEN

No.	Name	Rank	Slow Fire			Aggregate	Per Cent of Possible	Organization
			200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.			
1	Harley Cawthon...	Capt.....	46	45	48	139	92.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
2	Austin Downs.....	Corp.....	44	42	47	133	88.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
3	Geo. F. Carden....	1st. Sgt..	42	45	46	133	88.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
4	John J. Kennedy...	Sgt.....	44	43	45	132	88.00	Co. K, 1st Infantry
5	H. C. Richardson..	Corp.....	43	44	44	131	87.33	Co. K, 1st Infantry
6	Joseph R. Stirrup..	2nd. Lt...	43	42	44	129	86.00	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
7	H. L. Oliver.....	Pvt.....	43	42	44	129	86.00	Co. L, 1st Infantry
8	G. J. Ramsey.....	Sgt.....	42	42	44	128	85.33	Co. L, 1st Infantry
9	King Williams.....	Corp.....	41	40	46	127	84.66	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
10	J. S. Fannin.....	Sgt.....	42	42	43	127	84.66	Co. L, 1st Infantry
11	W. W. Hattaway...	Pvt.....	44	40	42	126	84.00	Co. K, 1st Infantry
12	J. Farley Warren..	1st. Lt....	40	42	42	124	82.66	Co. L, 1st Infantry
13	C. F. Betts.....	Pvt.....	40	44	40	124	82.66	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
14	R. S. Neel.....	Pvt.....	40	41	42	123	82.00	Co. L, 1st Infantry
15	Roy G. Roberts....	Pvt.....	40	41	42	123	82.00	Co. L, 1st Infantry
16	E. T. Riley.....	1st. Lt....	40	42	41	123	82.00	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
17	H. T. Eastmore....	Corp.....	46	43	34	123	82.00	Co. D, 1st Infantry
18	C. E. Sauls.....	Pvt.....	38	40	44	122	81.33	Co. C, 1st Infantry
19	A. H. Sheppard....	Sgt.....	40	45	37	122	81.33	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
20	Charles Young....	Corp.....	32	46	40	118	78.66	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
21	Henry G. Fuller...	Pvt.....	41	40	37	118	78.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
22	Baxter Long.....	Corp.....	37	40	40	117	78.00	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
23	H. E. Fortson.....	Pvt.....	41	36	40	117	78.00	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
24	Clifford G. Hicks...	Sgt.....	38	42	37	117	78.00	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
25	J. G. Kennelly.....	Pvt.....	39	41	37	117	78.00	Co. D, 1st Infantry
26	Carson Brandon....	Pvt.....	37	38	41	116	77.33	Co. D, 1st Infantry
27	John C. Kendall...	Pvt.....	38	39	38	115	76.66	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
28	Oscar Beardsley...	Sgt.....	40	37	38	115	76.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
29	John R. Delaney...	Sgt.....	29	40	36	115	76.66	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
30	J. M. Sauls.....	Art.....	39	37	38	114	76.00	Co. C, 1st Infantry
31	C. C. Garrett.....	Pvt.....	35	41	37	113	75.33	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
32	Frank Rogero.....	Pvt.....	33	38	40	111	74.00	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
33	R. F. Davis.....	2nd. Lt...	36	33	41	110	73.33	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
34	Stuart Kemp.....	Pvt.....	37	35	38	110	73.33	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
35	Victor Starbuck...	Corp.....	35	38	37	110	73.33	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
36	J. L. Garrett.....	Sgt.....	38	35	37	110	73.33	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
37	A. H. Hendrix.....	Pvt.....	37	38	35	110	73.33	Co. D, 1st Infantry
38	Marcus Robinson..	Corp.....	36	36	37	109	72.66	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
39	Edward DeSaussure	Pvt.....	35	36	37	108	72.00	Co. D, 1st Infantry
40	Atwood G. Sands..	Corp.....	35	39	34	108	72.00	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
41	Walter J. Tryon...	Sgt.....	37	37	34	108	72.00	Co. C, 1st Infantry
42	Sam J. Wolf.....	Capt.....	31	36	38	105	70.00	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
43	S. C. Harrison, Jr..	Capt.....	31	37	37	105	70.00	Co. D, 1st Infantry
44	Alfred Buchanan..	Pvt.....	37	34	34	105	70.00	Co. K, 1st Infantry
45	H. H. Hatthews...	Corp.....	37	35	33	105	70.00	Co. L, 1st Infantry
46	J. L. Elliott.....	Sgt.....	36	34	34	104	69.33	Co. C, 1st Infantry
47	F. R. Kennelly.....	Pvt.....	36	38	30	104	69.33	Co. D, 1st Infantry
48	Wm. Limerick.....	Sgt.....	35	36	32	103	68.66	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
49	J. Stuart Lewis....	Capt.....	28	33	41	102	68.00	Co. C, 1st Infantry
50	John W. Neal.....	Pvt.....	34	30	37	101	67.33	Co. K, 1st Infantry
51	Louis Louis.....	1st. Lt....	31	35	35	101	67.33	Co. I, 2nd Infantry
52	Fred Robinson....	Pvt.....	31	35	35	101	67.33	Co. K, 1st Infantry
53	George Keith.....	Pvt.....	31	36	34	101	67.33	Co. D, 1st Infantry
54	R. L. Smith.....	Pvt.....	35	36	30	101	67.33	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
55	L. Myers.....	Pvt.....	35	36	30	101	67.33	Co. L, 1st Infantry
56	E. C. Chambliss....	Pvt.....	32	34	34	100	66.66	Co. K, 1st Infantry
57	P. Johnson.....	Pvt.....	36	36	28	100	66.66	Co. L, 1st Infantry
58	John S. Harris....	Corp.....	36	28	35	99	66.00	Co. D, 1st Infantry
59	Stewart Hyer.....	Pvt.....	30	35	34	99	66.00	Co. C, 2nd Infantry
60	Wm. Anderson....	Pvt.....	36	30	33	99	66.00	Co. C, 1st Infantry
61	F. M. Pemble.....	Pvt.....	33	34	32	99	66.00	Co. B, 2nd Infantry
62	Paul Sauls.....	Pvt.....	34	33	32	99	66.00	Co. C, 1st Infantry
63	R. R. Rice.....	Sgt.....	34	35	30	99	66.00	Co. L, 1st Infantry
64	John B. Sims.....	Pvt.....	35	37	27	99	66.00	Co. G, 2nd Infantry
65	Wilson Bowers....	Pvt.....	33	30	35	98	65.33	Co. K, 1st Infantry
66	H. W. Ravenel.....	Sgt.....	29	38	31	98	65.33	Co. D, 1st Infantry
67	Joseph J. Harris...	Pvt.....	37	30	31	98	65.33	Co. C, 1st Infantry

SERVICE MEDALS.

A Bronze "Fifteen Year Service Medal" has been issued the following named officer during the year:

Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, January 20, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

With deep regret the Commander-in-Chief announces the death of Major *Frank J. Howatt*, National Guard of Florida, retired, which occurred suddenly last night at his home in St. Augustine.

This officer entered the military service of the State September 11, 1890, assisting in the formation of the "St. Augustine Rifles," a company of "Volunteer Militia." Upon the acceptance of this organization into the Florida State Troops, in 1891, and its designation as Company D, First (separate) Battalion, he was appointed Sergeant, and, later in the same year, was appointed First Sergeant. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant July 21, 1893; First Lieutenant December 13, 1894, serving in that capacity until 1898 when he volunteered with his company for the War with Spain. On May 20, 1898, he was commissioned Captain of Company G, First Florida Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, continuing in command of that company until the muster-out of the United States service of the regiment. He was commissioned Captain and assigned as Quartermaster of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, on August 20, 1899, and was appointed Major and assigned to command the First Battalion of the same regiment May 20, 1903, serving continuously until February 7, 1906, when, upon his own application he was placed upon the Retired List.

Frank J. Howatt was born at Crapand, Prince Edward Island, Canada, February 17, 1869, and came to Florida when a boy, since which time he has lived in St. Augustine. At the time of his death he was Collector of Customs of the Port of St. Augustine, and, as the head of one of its leading commercial houses, he was a prominent factor in the business life of his home city. Keenly sensible of his civic responsibilities, he discharged them faithfully and well. The sympathy of all who knew him will go out to his family, and his death will be sincerely lamented by his comrades in the military establishment who served with him and under him. As an officer he was considerate of his subordinates, and the qualities of kindness and loyalty which distinguished him will be a lasting remembrance with those who mourn him as a friend.

The funeral will take place at St. Augustine at 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, January 21, and as a mark of respect, the flag at the State Arsenal will be displayed at half staff on that day.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, January 31, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

I. Issues of new editions of the following named text books will be made, co-incident with the publication of this order, in quantities sufficient to supply all commanding officers. The books will also be issued to such field and staff officers as require them upon the submission of requisitions therefor:

Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.
Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. A., 1909.

The "Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906," and the "Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. A., 1906," may be dropped from the next returns of accountable officers, when entered on the List of Articles Expended under certificate to the effect that they have been "rendered obsolete by the issue of later editions."

II. The issue is announced of a text book for enlisted men, entitled: "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia of the United States." This book has been prepared in the office of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and is issued as Instruction Circular No. 1, of that Division. These manuals will be supplied to all company and detachment commanders in quantities sufficient to enable them to furnish each enlisted man with a copy. Issues to each organization will be based upon the actual enlisted strength as shown by the Quarterly Returns for the quarter ending December 31, 1909, now on file at General Headquarters. The issues to enlisted men of these manuals will be made under the same conditions as apply to all other articles of public military property, namely: they will be required to receipt for them and will be made personally responsible for the money value of the same, which is 16 cents per copy; Provided, however, that the men will be permitted to retain these books in their own possession and will not be required to deposit them or keep them in their respective armories. It should be understood, however, that they may be required to present them at any time for verification, and that they shall be turned in at the discharge of each soldier.

III. The use of the following named record books of old pattern is hereby discontinued, and accountable officers are authorized to drop them from their next returns when entered upon the List of Articles Expended under certificate that they have become "obsolete through the adoption of other forms:"

Duty Rosters.
Morning Reports.
Morning Reports, consolidated.
Guard Reports.
Sick Reports.

The following blank forms are hereby adopted for use by the National Guard of Florida, and will be substituted for the record books above mentioned:

Duty Roster (Form 342, A. G. O.).
Guard Report (Form 338, A. G. O.).
Morning Report (Form 332, A. G. O.).
Consolidated Morning Report (Form 336, A. G. O.).
Daily Sick Report (Form 339, A. G. O.).

In the preparation and use of these forms the printed instructions which appear thereon will govern. The blanks in current use, and those which, having been completed, form the records of the organization, will habitually be kept in the desk of the commanding officer.

IV. The use of the old form of Summary Court Record (charge sheet) is hereby discontinued and there will be substituted the new form of "Record of Summary Court" (Form No. 99, A. G. O.). A supply of the new forms is being sent to all commanding officers, and they will be prepared, used and preserved as records in accordance with the printed instructions thereon.

V. There are being issued to all commanding officers, and to all offices of record, the newly adopted Correspondence Books, and the use of the old pattern Letters Sent and Letters Received books will be discontinued from this date. The Correspondence Books will be used in accordance with the printed instructions which may be found on the inside of the top cover, and in accordance with the rules announced in General Order No. 25, series of 1906 from General Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, February 1, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

The following extracts from recent general orders and circulars from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Florida:

EXTRACTS.

General Order No. 333 *s.* 1909:

"Master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants first class, Coast Artillery Corps; ordnance, post commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants, and electrician sergeants second

class, master gunners and firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, will be armed with the non-commissioned officer's sword only, and will be required to have in their possession the following articles of equipment:

1 non-commissioned officer's sword.
1 waist belt.
1 frog.

When ordered for field service, in addition—
1 revolver.
1 revolver holster.
1 revolver cartridge box.
1 canteen.
1 canteen strap.
1 set blanket-roll straps.
1 haversack.
1 meat can.
1 cup.
1 knife.
1 fork.
1 spoon.

These non-commissioned officers in garrison will not be required to turn out in heavy marching order.

When they are paraded for reviews and inspections their posts are as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations for the regimental non-commissioned staff (or battalion non-commissioned staff at posts where no regimental non-commissioned staff officers are serving), *i. e.*, sergeant major on the right, post and other non-commissioned staff officers on his left in order of rank, senior on the right."

General Order No. 247, *s.* 1909:

"By direction of the President, the following regulations governing the attendance of enlisted men of the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia as students at service schools, as contemplated in Section 16 of the Militia Law, are published:

1. Enlisted men of the organized militia of suitable qualifications may attend and pursue regular courses of instruction, when facilities therefor are available, at the service schools for enlisted men announced by the War Department as being comprised in the military educational system of the United States.

2. In order to be eligible for detail to attend a service school enlisted men of the organized militia must be citizens of the United States, of sound health, of good moral character, and must have such educational qualifications as will enable them to participate profitably in the regular course of instruction at the school.

3. As a necessary preliminary to obtaining permission to attend a service school enlisted men of the organized militia must be recommended to the Secretary of War by the Governors of their respective States or Territories or by the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia.

The recommendation in each case should be accompanied (1) by information as to the age and citizenship of the applicant, the length of his service in the militia, the course he desires to pursue, the length of time he agrees to devote to it, his educational qualifications, and his experience and instruction, if any, in the kind of work for which he requests instruction; (2) by an agreement signed by the applicant that in the event he is detailed to attend a service school he will attend and pursue a regular course of study thereat, and will be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by the regulations for the school, and (3) by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is of sound health and of good moral character.

4. The expense to the Government on account of enlisted men of the organized militia attending a service school is limited strictly to the travel allowance, quarters and subsistence provided for them in Section 16 of the Militia Law.

5. Enlisted men of the organized militia attending a service school must provide themselves with the proper uniforms of the organizations to which they belong.

6. Certificates of proficiency will be given to enlisted men of the organized militia in those subjects of the courses that they pursue which may be satisfactorily completed by them or in which they pass satisfactory examinations at a service school.

7. If any enlisted men of the organized militia attending a service school show inability to take the prescribed course with profit, or neglect their school work, or disregard orders, or show themselves as being otherwise unsuitable to remain at the school, the commandant thereof will make full report of such facts to The Adjutant General of the Army as soon as practicable.

8. When enlisted men of the organized militia are relieved from attendance at a service school the commandant thereof will inform The Adjutant General of the Army as to the subjects of the course in which such enlisted men are proficient, with a view to conveying information to that effect to the Governors of the respective States or Territories or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, as the case may be."

General Order No. 250, s. 1909:

"Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship to be provided and contested for annually, appointments as members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice are announced as follows:

From the Country at Large

Brigadier General *Elliott C. Dill*, adjutant general of Maine, *vice* Brigadier General *William H. Thrift*, whose term has expired by limitation.

Colonel *Roy Hoffman*, First Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, *vice* Colonel *Walter E. Coney*, whose term of service has expired.

(1600564, A. G. O.)

II. Paragraph 10, General Orders, No. 199, October 1, 1909, War Department, publishing regulations for the government of the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, is amended to read as follows:

10. The school board, consisting of the commandant, the directors and the instructors, will arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, methods and allotment of time; prescribe the character and scope of the final examinations; supervise the publication of the 'Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, United States Army and Engineer Department at Large,' and 'Occasional Papers'; investigate and report upon such engineering subjects as may be referred to it by the War Department, and determine finally all questions of proficiency of students. *Provided*, That no action of the board which changes the regulations of the school or the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the Secretary of War. The school board will meet at such times as the commandant may direct."

Circular No. 16, Division Militia Affairs, s, 1909:

"The War Department authorizes the formation of separate machine-gun units in the militia as a provisional form of organization pending the adoption in the Army of a permanent type, subject, however, to the application of the following general principles of organization:

1. Machine-gun troops may be most advantageously employed tactically when organized as integral parts of regiments rather than as separate organizations attached to higher units and only at the disposal of higher commanders.

2. Convenience of instruction and administration, as well as tactical use, requires that machine guns should be organized in units of which the personnel is approximately equal to that of a company or 'troop.'

3. Machine-gun organizations must be capable of ready subdivision into small units of not less than two guns for detached service with battalions or smaller commands.

4. The mobility of machine-gun organizations must not be inferior to that of the arm to which they are attached."

Circular No. 87, s, 1909:

"There are two occasions on which officers and enlisted men are required to stand at attention when 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played, namely:

1. When the air is played by a band on a formal occasion, other than retreat, at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, in which case officers and enlisted men stand at attention throughout the playing of the air.

2. When the flag is lowered at retreat and aboard transport when the flag is hoisted at guard mounting. In this

case part of the ceremony is the playing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' (or 'To the Color' when there is no band) and another part is the salute to the flag. All officers and enlisted men out of ranks stand at attention facing the flag while the air is being played and at the last note of the music salute in the prescribed manner.

Sentinels on post in the vicinity of a place where the ceremonies mentioned above are taking place follow the rule for soldiers out of ranks, provided their duties are not such as to prevent their doing so; in the first case, standing at attention facing outward from their post throughout the playing of the air, and in the second case, standing at attention facing the flag until the last note of the music and then rendering the salute prescribed for the weapon with which they are armed."

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, February 4, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

The following communication and War Department General Order are published for the information of the National Guard of Florida:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Washington, January 13, 1910.

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Sir: Suggestions have come from the adjutants general of some of the States that it would be beneficial if officers of the Infantry of the Organized Militia of their States could be given certain elementary instruction preliminary to the field service maneuvers of the ensuing summer, including:

Drill.
Care of the rifle.
Camp police and sanitation.
First aid.
Handling of the Government ration.
Company paper work.
Map reading.
Patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, attack and defense, and preparation of field orders.

In order to carry out these suggestions the Secretary of War has authorized that correspondence be had with the adjutants general of the States and Territories that may wish to arrange for such instruction, with a view to assembling the officers of the Infantry organizations of their respective States in one or more camps some time during next spring, or the early summer, prior to the time fixed for the usual summer camps of instruction, and with a view to arranging a brief course of instruction under competent Regular officers.

The sites of these camps would be selected by the State military authorities. In selecting them care should be taken to give full attention to the desirability of having a terrain suitable for instruction in map reading and tactical walks. After the sites have been selected, and other preliminary arrangements have been effected by correspondence with this office, competent officers should, on action of the adjutants general of the States, be detailed to make contour maps of the vicinity of the sites, and an effort should be made to have these maps printed and ready for distribution to the officers of the militia upon their arrival at the camp ground.

With this end in view, department commanders have been instructed to undertake to co-operate with the State military authorities in carrying out such a scheme, whenever application is made by the latter to participate therein.

Inasmuch as the scheme suggested contemplates that instruction in elementary duties shall be given, officers attending the camps should come provided with the field equipment of a private soldier, as well as that of an officer.

While the camps are designed primarily for company officers and battalion staff officers, it is thought that in some cases field officers and regimental officers might desire to attend, and if this in any case should prove to be the fact, it is desired that they be included, provided it be understood that, for the purposes of imparting the elementary instruction contemplated by the scheme, they would be willing temporarily to waive all questions of rank and participate on equal footing with all, in squad and company drill.

It is contemplated that the instruction shall be conducted in such a way as to prepare officers for the more elementary and routine duties connected with the field maneuvers and joint encampments to be held later in the summer. In this connection attention is invited to the circular letter of this office of December 23, 1909.

It is desired to know at the earliest time practicable whether the State of Florida desires to participate in such a scheme as that outlined above. If so, the following information is requested:

1. The number of officers that will probably be in attendance.
2. The location of the Camp Site, and, if possible, a map or sketch indicating the area of ground available for drill maneuvers.

3. In case an Army post, or United States land, exists within the limits of the State, or is conveniently located with respect to the State, it is desired to indicate here that such land is available for the encampment, if the State authorities desire to use it for

that purpose and it fulfills the conditions of availability referred to above.

Very respectfully,
M. C. KERTH,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry,
Assistant to the Chief of Division,
For the Chief of Division in His Absence.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Washington, January 12, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

1. Owing to the success that attended the assembling of infantry officers of the organized militia of some of the States in camps of instruction in 1908, it has been decided to undertake a general movement along these lines in 1910. This is done with a view to giving instruction to the infantry officers of the organized militia of those States, Territories and the District of Columbia whose authorities will assemble their officers for the purpose of receiving so much of the instruction prescribed in a subsequent paragraph of this order as it may be practicable to give.

2. The camps of instruction will be conducted under the supervision of department commanders. As soon as the authorities of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia shall have signified their willingness to assemble the officers of the organized militia in a camp of instruction, the department commander concerned should select some competent and able officer under his orders and place the officer so selected in charge of the general scheme within the department. Such instructors as will be needed should be selected from the best qualified officers that are available. Care should be exercised in the selection of these officers, as the entire success of the scheme depends upon securing as instructors competent and qualified officers of the Regular Army. As a rule, the character of the instruction to be given requires officers to be selected as instructors who have had experience in map reading, in solving map problems, in directing map maneuvers, and in conducting tactical walks. Arrangements should be made with the adjutants general of the States and Territories that are willing to assemble their officers, and with the Commanding General, District of Columbia Militia, as to the place, time and duration of the encampment and the course of instruction. When practicable, camps of instruction should be located at garrisoned Army posts in order that the officers of the organized militia may have the benefit of the presence of regular troops. The terrain in the vicinity of the camp site should be suitable for instruction in map reading and field work and should be selected sufficiently in advance to permit of the preparation of contoured maps of the vicinity and their distribution to the officers of the organized militia upon their arrival.

3. The officer selected to have general charge of the scheme should be placed on temporary duty at department headquarters

during the period preparatory to the camp of instruction, and should not be relieved therefrom until the scheme shall have been carried out and he shall have rendered his report. This officer should have charge, not only of the preliminary details with reference to the assembling of the officers and the arranging of the course of instruction, but should also, by correspondence with the officers of the organized militia who are expected to attend the camps of instruction, assist them by advice as to a course of preliminary study in preparing themselves for the instruction to be given. This officer may be authorized by the department commander to correspond directly with the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, on matters pertaining to this subject.

4. To carry out the requirements of this order it will be necessary to assemble in one or more camps the company and battalion staff officers of any State, whose authorities approve of the scheme outlined herein. In order that instruction in the elementary duties may be given, officers should be instructed by their respective adjutants general and by the Commanding General, District of Columbia Militia, to come to camp with the field equipment of a private soldier as well as that of an officer.

5. While these camps are designed primarily for company and battalion staff officers, field and regimental staff officers should be invited to attend, with the understanding that all questions of rank will be temporarily laid aside. It is considered that the general efficiency of the organized militia will be materially increased if all infantry officers receive the benefits of the course of instruction provided for herein.

6. No course of instruction can be prescribed by the War Department which would be suitable for the different camps. The following outline of a course of instruction is given as a guide, but it should be modified in accordance with the local conditions of the various camps:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) Instruction in the duties of a soldier, both without and with arms.

(b) The prompt formation of the company at the sounding of the assembly.

(c) The care of the rifle—its essential parts, its care, its cleaning, and its inspection.

(d) Camp police and santitation.

(e) First aid.

(f) Rations—selection of components, verification of issues, savings, supervision of kitchens and inspection of meals.

(g) Paper work—correspondence, morning reports, duty rosters, sick reports, ration returns, muster and pay roll, requisitions for supplies, invoices and receipts, and reports of survey proceedings.

(h) Exercises in giving commands.

(i) Instruction in military deportment of officers on duty.

(j) Extended order drill.

(k) Instruction in map reading, duties of patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, duties in infantry attack and infantry defense, and preparation of field orders.

7. The foregoing course of instruction should be restricted for any camp to that which can be properly and thoroughly carried out and which is, moreover, suitable to the capacity and military educational attainments of the officers attending the camps. The amount of time that can be devoted to these camps will vary in the different States and Territories so that the course of instruction for each particular camp must be decided upon after a conference with the adjutants general of the States and Territories and the Commanding General, District of Columbia Militia.

8. The principles of patroling should be taught by actually organizing officers into patrols and directing their movements. Outposts and advance and rear guards should be taught by means of tactical walks, the primary object being to explain to officers of the organized militia how tactical walks are conducted and to make clear to them the advantages that such walks afford as a means of imparting instruction to officers and non-commissioned officers on their return to their home stations.

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10. When the camps of instruction are located on garrisoned military reservations, department commanders will give the necessary instructions for the preparation of the camps and have contoured maps made of the terrain in the vicinity of the camp site.

1. As it is proposed to hold joint camps of instruction for the Regular Army and the organized militia in 1910, similar to those held in 1908, the camps of instruction for officers of the organized militia provided for herein should, when practicable, be held prior to the joint camps as a preparation therefor.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
HENRY P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

Plans being already under consideration for the holding of a general school for commissioned officers during the approaching spring, the War Department has been advised that this State will conform to the suggestions conveyed in the foregoing letter and order, and a camp of instruction for commissioned officers will be held on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, at St. Augustine, during the month of May.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, February 5, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

1. The following paragraphs are published as a part of the Regulations of the National Guard of Florida:

387. The military educational system of the State will include the following schemes for theoretical instruction:

1. Post schools for enlisted men.

2. Post schools for commissioned officers.

3. A correspondence school for commissioned officers, when it shall be practicable to establish and conduct such a school from General Headquarters.

4. Annual camps of instructions for commissioned officers.

5. Regular courses of study at such military schools and colleges of the United States as are open to the Organized Militia under the provisions of Section 16 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903.

388. It will be the duty of post commanders to establish and provide for the conduct of post schools; to appoint instructors, and, under the supervision of their superior commanders, to prescribe the course of study in each school.

II. During the months of February, March, April and May of the current year, schools for enlisted men will be held in each company of the National Guard of Florida at least once a month, and, preferably, twice a month. These schools will, in each case, be conducted under such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the post commander. The subject matter for study will be so apportioned as to accomplish a complete review and study of the "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia of the United States (1909)" within the next four months and prior to the encampments which are to be held next summer. To this end, no other text books will be used in the schools for enlisted men; except—that commanding officers may prescribe other and more advanced studies for non-commissioned officers if deemed advisable. The Manual for Privates of Infantry is designed to present in most concise form such features of instruction, taken from the various military text books, regulations, etc., as are deemed absolutely necessary to the training of the private soldier. There is embraced under one cover what it is important for him to know about organization, military courtesy, discipline, care of the rifle, small arms practice, drill, guard duty, personal hygiene, first aid rules, etc. As a plan for conducting these schools it is suggested that commanding officers should announce, at least a week in advance, what portion of the Manual will be read and discussed at the next session of the school, and, it is estimated that an allotment of about thirty pages each time will make possible a complete review of the book within the time which is available. As each soldier will have a copy of the Manual in his personal possession, they should be expected and required to give the lessons such study in advance as will enable them to answer questions

and show intelligent comprehension of the subjects taken up at each session of the school. The officer conducting the school should read and explain the lesson, asking such questions from time to time as will determine whether or not the subject is fully understood by the men. A more thorough study of this book must subsequently be provided for; but for the present it will be sufficient that the enlisted man gain a general knowledge and understanding of the subjects which it covers, and that they are able to express in their own words and in their own way the essence of each lesson that may be given out, without requiring them to recite the text.

III. In pursuance of the plan proposed under War Department General Order No. 4, of the current series (as published in General Order No. 5 from these Headquarters), a general camp of instruction for commissioned officers will be held on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, at St. Augustine, about the middle of May. More definite and detailed information as to this matter will be published in later orders, but it may be announced at this time that the camp or general school will cover a period of about five days, and that all officers of the line, and all officers of the staff corps and departments who are detailed to duty with the line, will be required to attend. The course of instruction will, in a general way, conform to the outline suggested in War Department General Order No. 4; and, within a week or ten days there will be announced through further orders a plan of reading and preparatory study for officers of all grades. The course of study will be confined to such subjects—and to such limits within each subject—as can be satisfactorily covered within the period of time available. It will be the duty of post commanders to provide for taking up in post schools for commissioned officers the subjects which are to be prescribed for individual study, and it will devolve upon them to see that this course is consistently pursued by all officers under them. The work of the post schools will be subject to the supervision of the Commanding General of the Brigade and of the regimental commanders, who are enjoined to employ such measures as may be necessary to insure a proper preparation for the general school and camp of instruction which is to follow.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida,
Tallahassee, February 5, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

1. Paragraphs 25 to 30, inclusive, of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, having been amended, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

APPOINTMENT, ELECTION AND PROMOTION OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

25. Notices of appointments and promotions are issued through the office of The Adjutant General.

26. Promotions above the grade of major will be made, as far as practicable, according to seniority subject to the prescribed examinations. An officer of the grade of major selected for promotion, will, as a matter of practice, be allowed thirty days in which to prepare for examination. An officer of such grade failing to take or to pass the prescribed examination for promotion, when ordered to do so, will be passed on the lineal list of officers and the next ranking officer who is eligible will be given the promotion; but the officer first selected, and who failed to take or to pass the examination for promotion, will, at the expiration of two months thereafter, be required to take the examination provided for under paragraph "a" of Section 682 of the General Statutes of Florida, as amended, which examination will be subject to the conditions prescribed in the section of the General Statutes referred to.

27. When a vacancy occurs among the majors of infantry, a successor shall be elected by the captains of the regiment residing within the district of the battalion for which the major is to be chosen, and by the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Those eligible for election will be the captains of the regiment residing within such battalion district and officers of either the grade of captain or major in the staff corps or departments who may also reside within the battalion district. Company officers will be elected by the members of their respective organizations who, during the six months immediately preceding the election, have performed not less than sixty per cent. of the duty required of them, and who shall not at the time be indebted to the company. The appointment of regimental and battalion staff officers will be made upon the recommendation of their immediate commanding officers.

28. No election of a major or captain shall be held until authorized by order from the office of The Adjutant General: Provided, however, that an election for captain may be called without awaiting such authority whenever it may be necessary to fill a vacancy about to occur in such grade through expiration of commission. In the latter case company commanders may order an election without awaiting the special authority which would otherwise be required, and such election may be held thirty days prior to the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent. Elections may be ordered at any time by company commanders to fill vacancies which have occurred or are about to occur in the grades of first lieutenant or second lieutenant in their respective companies.

29. An order providing for the election of a major will detail an officer—who is not eligible for the office and will not be effected by the election—to act as inspector, and will designate the date by which all votes must be received by such inspector. Officers

entitled to vote will do so by delivering or mailing their ballots to the inspector, which ballots should show the name of the officer voted for and be signed by the officer voting. On the day following the close of the ballot, the inspector will canvass the votes received and will certify the result to The Adjutant General and to the colonel of the regiment in which the election occurs. The certificate sent The Adjutant General should be accompanied by the original ballots which were cast.

30. Whenever the election of a company officer is to be held, the commanding officer of the company will call a meeting for the purpose of holding such election and of filling any further vacancy which may be occasioned thereby, and he shall notify all qualified electors of the time, place and object of the meeting. The election shall be by ballot, and a majority of the ballots cast shall be necessary to an election; provided, that at least fifty per cent. of the qualified electors of the company must be present and voting. In the event that the first ballot does not result in an election, only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be balloted for thereafter. The senior officer of the company shall preside, and shall appoint three tellers to receive and count the ballots cast. The result of the election shall be certified by the presiding officer, attested by the tellers, direct to The Adjutant General, which certificate, or return, shall be in the following form:

The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Fla.

Sir: I hereby certify that a meeting for the purpose of electing a *first lieutenant* of this company, and of filling any vacancy caused thereby, was called by the Commanding Officer of the company for the *3rd of February, A. D.* 1910, and all qualified electors of the company who were within the county were notified of the time, place and object of said meeting. There were *sixty-two* qualified electors present, and said election was in all respects fairly and impartially conducted, and all the votes cast were so cast by qualified electors of the company.

For the office of *first lieutenant*, *Second Lieutenant John Doe* received *forty-two* votes, and *First Sergeant Richard Roe* received *twenty* votes; and *Second Lieutenant John Doe* having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected as *First Lieutenant* of Company A, *Second Regiment Infantry*, National Guard of Florida.

For the office of *second lieutenant* of said company, which will be made vacant by the above election, *First Sergeant Richard Roe* received *fifty-one* votes, and *Sergeant John Smith* received *eleven* votes; and *First Sergeant Richard Roe* having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected as *Second Lieutenant* of Company A, *Second Regiment Infantry*, National Guard of Florida.

Witness my hand.
(Signed) *Thomas Jones,*
Captain Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. F.
Commanding Company A.

Attest:
(Signed) *Alexander Stephens, Corporal.*
John C. Calhoun, Private.
Henry Patrick, Private.
Tellers.

2. The provisions of paragraphs 25 to 30, inclusive, of the Regulations, as published in General Order No. 18, series of 1905, and in General Order No. 3, series of 1908, from General Headquarters, are hereby rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, February 15, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

1. Pursuant to law and in conformity with the plan of organization prescribed for the National Guard of Florida under General Order No. 29, series of 1909, from General Headquarters, the following named officers were honorably discharged from the service of the State as of date of January 1, 1910; their respective offices having been abolished:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel *George Heber Weller*, Assistant Adjutant General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel *William B. Young*, Judge Advocate General.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel *William A. MacWilliams*, Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel *Henry M. deMontmollin*, Commissary General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel *Henry Bacon*, Surgeon General.
Lieutenant Colonel *Abraham D. Williams*, Surgeon.
Major *John S. McEwan*, Surgeon.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major *James G. Coxetter.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel *Robert P. Carleton*, Inspector General of Small Arms Practice.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major *Fred G. Yerkes*.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Lawrence C. Menager*, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

2. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major *Samuel A. Rawls*, Inspector General; accepted January 8, 1910.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Cornelius D. Taylor*, Company A; accepted January 21, 1910.

3. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

William B. Young, to be Judge-Advocate, with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905; assigned to duty at General Headquarters as Acting Judge-Advocate General (Appointed January 8, 1910).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

William A. MacWilliams, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel, from August 1, 1901; assigned to duty at General Headquarters (Appointed January 8, 1910).

MEDICAL CORPS.

Henry Bacon, to be Colonel with rank from April 5, 1889; assigned to duty at General Headquarters as Acting Surgeon General (Appointed January 8, 1910).

John S. McEwan, to be Major with rank from January 2, 1909; assigned to duty with the Second Infantry (Appointed January 8, 1910).

Charles B. McKinnon, to be Major with rank from January 8, 1910; assigned to duty with the First Infantry (Appointed January 8, 1910).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Fred G. Yerkes, to be Major with rank from March 6, 1907; assigned to duty as Signal Officer on the staff of the Com-

manding General, First Brigade (Appointed January 8, 1910).

Robert P. Carleton, to be Major with rank from January 8, 1910; assigned to duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade (Appointed January 8, 1910).

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Sergeant *J. Lauchlin Kelley*, to be First Lieutenant of Company M, with rank from December 1, 1909; vice *Davis* discharged (Appointed December 17, 1909).

Sergeant *Daniel McLeod*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company M, with rank from November 22, 1909; vice *Barnes* promoted (Appointed December 17, 1909).

Second Lieutenant *Edwin Harrison Smith*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from May 6, 1908; reappointed July 9, 1909.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Samuel J. Wolf*, to be Major of the Second Battalion, with rank from January 12, 1910; vice *Morris* relieved (Appointed January 29, 1910).

First Lieutenant *Shields Warren*, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, with rank from August 15, 1904; reappointed July 24, 1909.

Second Lieutenant *Benjamin W. Gulley*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion with rank from October 3, 1907; reappointed November 29, 1909.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, February 17, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.

1. The annual inspection of the National Guard of Florida at the home stations of organizations, as provided for under Section 14 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, and under Section 729 of the General Statutes of Florida as amended, will be made this year at the respective armories of the several organizations upon the following named dates:

Posts.	Organizations.	Dates.
St. Augustine	General Headquarters and State Arsenal	March 7
Daytona	Company K, 2nd Infantry	March 9.
Miami	Band and Company L, 2nd Infantry	March 11.
Key West	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company I, 2nd Infantry	March 14.
St. Petersburg	Company G, 2nd Infantry	March 16.
Tampa	Headquarters 1st Battalion and Company F, 2nd Infantry	March 17.
Orlando	Headquarters and Company C, 2nd Infantry	March 18.
Leesburg	Company B, 2nd Infantry	March 21.
Ocala	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company A, 2nd Infantry	March 23.
Gainesville	Company H, 2nd Infantry	March 24.
Starke	Company E, 2nd Infantry	March 25.
DeFuniak Springs	Company K, 1st Infantry	March 28.
Marianna	Company M, 1st Infantry	March 29.
Apalachicola	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Company L, 1st Infantry	March 30.
Tallahassee	Company C, 1st Infantry	March 31.
Live Oak	Company E, 1st Infantry	April 1.
Jacksonville	Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band and Companies A, B, D and F, and Machine Gun Platoon, 1st Infantry	April 4.

The inspections at the fore mentioned posts will be conducted for the United States by First Lieutenant *Charles H. Danforth*, 17th U. S. Infantry, and for the State of Florida by such officer or officers of the National Guard of Florida as may later be designated.

The 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, will be inspected in its armory at Plant City on March 19, by an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, and an officer of the National Guard of Florida, later to be designated.

The detachment of the Hospital Corps attached to the 1st Infantry will be inspected in the armory at Jacksonville on April 4 by an officer of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and an officer of the National Guard of Florida, later to be designated.

The ceremony of inspection will commence promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. at each post except Apalachicola, where it will commence at 8:45 p. m.

The troops will be paraded in the service uniform, in heavy marching order, fully equipped for service in the field. As the purpose of this inspection for the War Department is to determine whether or not the organized militia of this State is fully uniformed, armed and equipped for service in the field, commanding

officers will make sure that every soldier is provided with *every article of clothing and equipment which is required.*

The field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers located at regimental or battalion headquarters will, of course, report with their commanding officers for inspection on the date and the time designated in this order. In the case of all field, staff or non-commissioned staff officers, who do not reside at—or are absent from the post where their headquarters are located, they will be ordered *by their immediate commanding officers* to present themselves for inspection at the post nearest them on the date fixed by this order. This will apply also to the officers of the staff corps and departments, and the Commanding General of the 1st Brigade will issue his orders direct to such of these officers as are detailed to duty on his staff.

It is of the utmost importance that there should be the largest possible attendance at this inspection, and to this end the granting of leaves of absence and furloughs will be reduced to the minimum during the inspection period. In cases where officers or enlisted men are necessarily absent from their home stations on the date of inspection there, but will be within the State, leaves or furloughs should only be granted conditional upon their presenting themselves at the post nearest them upon the date of the inspection there and reporting in person to the inspection officers. Where this is done, the organization will be credited in its percentage of attendance as if these persons had actually been present at the inspection of their own commands.

The inspection of companies to ascertain their proficiency in drill will cover the "school of the squad" and "school of the company" in both close and extended order, as far as practicable, and the "firings." They will also be examined as to their knowledge of "guard duty." The organizations will be rated as to their relative standing upon attendance, general appearance, condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, discipline, administration and interior economy, drill and guard duty.

An informal inspection of quarters will precede (or follow, as may be specifically directed by the inspector in each case) the ceremonies of inspection and muster, at which time all public property, *of every character whatsoever*, will be conveniently arranged, each class to itself, for examination by the inspecting officers. The records and papers of each organization will also be submitted for examination at that time, including record and correspondence books, order books, files of orders, retained copies of all returns, reports, etc., and retained enlistment cards. The enlistment cards on file must correspond with the names borne upon the muster roll of the organization.

Organizations found upon inspection to be inefficient, or below the required standard, either in point of numbers or instruction, will be made the subject of special report and recommendation by the inspector, the same to be forwarded immediately to The Adjutant General, for the consideration of the Governor.

When in the judgment of the inspecting officers it is necessary, or upon the recommendation of commanding officers, officers and non-commissioned officers may be questioned and examined as to their general efficiency and knowledge of their official duties. Where, as a result of such examination, they are found to be

deficient, incompetent, inattentive or negligent in the performance of their duties, special report will be forwarded without delay, through the Inspector General's Department, to The Adjutant General for the consideration of the Governor, with a view to the action, in the case of commissioned officers, authorized and provided for under Section 686 of the Military Code.

Commanding officers at each post will detail one competent enlisted man to act as clerk to the inspectors, and, when the inspection and examination of public property is being conducted, will furnish such detail of enlisted men as may be required to handle the property for purposes of verification, etc.

Regimental commanders will prepare muster rolls for the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and bands of their regiments. Company commanders for their respective companies, and officers of the Medical Corps in charge of detachments of the Hospital Corps for their detachments. In the case of bands not located at the post with regimental headquarters, a separate and additional roll for such bands will be prepared by the chief musician. Great care will be exercised in the preparation of the muster rolls that all names be spelled correctly and that all changes be shown. Soldiers who have re-enlisted should be entered in the list of those discharged as well as in the body of the roll, and opposite the latter entry under "Remarks" will be stated the date of their re-enlistment. The entry under the heading "Date of commission or enlistment" refers, of course, to the original enlistment. Two copies of the muster roll will be prepared in advance and will be presented to the mustering officer.

The muster conducted in connection with this inspection will supersede the regular semi-annual muster called for under the Regulations for the last day of March, and the latter need not be held.

Special forms for inspection reports will be supplied the inspecting officers from the office of The Adjutant General, and a list of the public property which has been issued each organization will be furnished from the office of the Quartermaster General, to be used in verifying the property. Report will be made on this form of any shortages found to exist, and of the condition of the property.

2. The State inspectors detailed under this order are hereby appointed surveying officers. Commanding officers, quartermasters, and all other officers who may be either accountable or responsible for public military property, and chief musicians of bands, will submit to the surveying officers upon the occasion of the inspetion at their respective posts which is provided for under paragraph I of this order, and at such hour as the surveying officer may direct in each instance, all articles of clothing or equipment which are considered to be unserviceable for further use, that such articles may be examined with a view to their condemnation. It will be necessary, at the same time, to submit to the surveying officer such testimony as is relied upon to secure relief for either the accountable or responsible officer or soldier; such testimony to be in the form of affidavits in triplicate for each separate class of stores. The same procedure, as to testimony, will be had in the case of property which has been lost or destroyed.

In this connection it will be understood by accountable or responsible officers or soldiers that to secure the action of the surveying officer this testimony *must be prepared in advance of the coming of the surveying officers.* For this purpose accountable and responsible officers should apply to The Adjutant General for the necessary number of Form No. 16 (For reports of surveying Officers), and prepare the affidavits provided for on such form, in order that they may be ready for submission to the surveying officer upon his arrival. The attention of all persons concerned is invited to the provision of the Federal militia law which requires that a survey of all public military property shall be made *at least once a year.* (This, of course, refers to all property thought to be unserviceable), also to paragraph 53 of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia. The failure of persons accountable or responsible for public military property to avail themselves of this opportunity for clearing up any shortages which may exist, or securing authority to dispose of unserviceable property, is certain to be regarded as neglect or carelessness upon their part and will ultimately result in a financial loss to the accountable or responsible persons, or their bondsmen.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, March 18, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 10.

1. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Elton M. Rich*, Company K; March 14, 1910.

RETIRED LIST.

Second Lieutenant *Thomas S. Briggs;* March 18, 1910.

2. The following named officer has, upon his own request, been placed upon the Retired List of the National Guard of Florida, with rank of Major:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Charles Samuel Noble*, Regimental Commissary; February 1, 1910.

This officer enlisted at Leesburg, Florida, in 1884, in the

"Leesburg Rifles," a company of "Volunteer Militia." He re-enlisted April 30, 1889; July 7, 1891; July 7, 1894, and July 7, 1897. Enlisted in the United States Volunteers April 25, 1898, was mustered out January 27, 1899, and returned to duty in the Florida State Troops. He was appointed Sergeant in 1895; Company Quartermaster Sergeant May 20, 1898; reappointed as such March 18, 1899. He was appointed First Sergeant January 4, 1900, and Regimental Sergeant Major (date not shown by records). His service as an enlisted man was continuous in the "Leesburg Rifles," afterward designated as Company B, Second (separate) Battalion, and as Company B, Second Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops. On August 29, 1900, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned as Commissary of the Second Infantry; was appointed Captain October 1, 1901; reappointed October 1, 1905.

Held Fifteen Year Service Medal.

Service continuous since date of original enlistment.

3. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Samuel A. Rawls, to be Adjutant General with rank of Major from February 22, 1909. Assigned as Adjutant General of the First Brigade, vice *Weller*, discharged. (Appointed January 8, 1910.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

James G. Coxetter, to be Quartermaster with rank of Major from February 10, 1908. Assigned as Engineer Officer on the Staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade. (Appointed January 8, 1910.)

George Heber Weller, to be Quartermaster with rank of Major from January 15, 1910. Assigned as Quartermaster, First Brigade; vice *Snow*, relieved. (Appointed January 15, 1910.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Abraham D. Williams, to be Major with rank from January 15, 1910. Assigned as Surgeon on the Staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade. (Appointed January 15, 1910.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lawrence C. Menager, to be Captain with rank from May 28, 1909. Assigned as Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, First Infantry. (Appointed January 8, 1910.)

FIRST INFANTRY.

Sergeant *Archie E. Leslie*, to be Second Lieutenant Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, with rank from January 19, 1910. (Appointed February 14, 1910.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Benjamin F. Davis*, to be Captain of Company B, with rank from February 12, 1910; vice *Hopson*, relieved. (Appointed February 12, 1910.)

First Lieutenant *Louis Louis*, to be Captain of Company I, with rank from March 3, 1910; vice *Wolf*, promoted. (Appointed March 3, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *Joseph R. Stirrup*, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, with rank from March 3, 1910; vice *Louis*, promoted. (Appointed March 3, 1910.)

Egbert C. Moore, to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, with rank from December 6, 1909; vice *Lee*, promoted. (Appointed December 27, 1909.)

Quartermaster Sergeant *Arthur H. Sheppard*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I, with rank from March 3, 1910; vice *Stirrup*, promoted. (Appointed March 3, 1910.)

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, March 22, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 11.

1. In relation to the camp of instruction for commissioned officers which is to be held on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, at St. Augustine, mention of which is made in General Order No. 5, and in paragraph III of General Order No. 6, current series from General Headquarters: It is announced that this camp of instruction will cover the period from May 16 to 20, inclusive, 1910, and will be participated in by the Commanding General and all commissioned officers of the First Brigade.

The following schedule, which has been prepared under the direction of the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, will constitute the program of exercises for the camp:

PROGRAM FOR CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

Monday, May 16:

8 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Infantry instruction.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—The rifle; its care, cleaning and inspection.
11 A. M. to 12 M.—Preparation of field orders.
1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Map reading.
2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Patrols.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.—The Military Code of Florida.

Tuesday, May 17:

8 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Infantry instruction.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—The rifle; its care, cleaning and inspection.
11 A. M. to 12 M.—First aid.
1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Map reading.
2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Advance and rear guards.
7 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.—The Summary Court.

Wednesday, May 18:

8 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Infantry instruction.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Camp police and sanitation.
11 A. M. to 12 M.—First aid.
1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Map reading.
2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Advance and rear guards.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.—Regulations for the National Guard of Florida—"Enlistments and discharges" and "Clothing; allotment and issues of."

Thursday, May 19:

8 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Infantry instruction.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Paper work.
11 A. M. to 12 M.—First aid.
1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Map reading.
2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Outposts.
7 P. M. to 8 P. M.—Paper work; preparation of stated reports.
8 P. M. to 9 P. M.—Property accountability; surveys.

Friday, May 20:

8 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Infantry instruction.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Paper work.
11 A. M. to 12 M.—Rations; components, issues, savings; supervision of kitchens and inspection of meals.
1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Map reading.
2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Outposts.

2. Preparatory to this camp of instruction, the following course of study is prescribed for all officers of the First Brigade, and, under the direction and supervision of the Commanding General, it will be consistently pursued by each officer individually and in the post schools (as provided for under paragraph III of General Order No. 6, c. s., from General Headquarters) from this time until the date on which the camp commences:

1. "Infantry Drill Regulations."—Definitions and paragraphs 1 to 166, 221 to 241, 523 to 533, 538 to 547, 548 to 522, and 562 to 569.

2. "Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903."—Pages 24 to 43.

3. "Field Service Regulations."—Pages 27 to 37, 72 to 83, 92 to 96, 113 and 114, 123 to 134.

4. "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia."—Pages 166 to 170 and 170 to 179.

5. "U. S. Army Regulations."—Paragraphs 275 to 278, 281, 291 to 294, 778 to 807, 1217, 1220, 1230, 1232 and 1238.

6. "Regulations of the War Department for the Organized Militia."—Paragraphs 49, 50, 54 and 55.

7. "Military Map Reading."—By Sherrell.

8. "Studies in Minor Tactics."—Pages 1 to 15, 28 to 44, 65 to 87, and 98 to 117.

9. "The Military Code of Florida."—Sections 668 to 737, as amended by the Act of the Legislature, approved June 7, 1909.

10. "Regulations for the National Guard of Florida."—Paragraphs 79 to 134 (Enlistments and discharges; published in General Order No. 19, series of 1905, from General Headquarters), and paragraphs 746 to 748-c (Clothing; allotment and issue of; published in General Order No. 30, Series of 1908, from General Headquarters).

11. The printed instructions upon all standard blank forms, including—Field return, pay roll, muster roll, accounts, current, abstracts of purchases and expenditures, returns of public military property, list of articles expended, furloughs, reports of cases tried by summary court, report of small arms firing, report of surveying officer, etc.

3. It will be the duty of the Commanding General of the Brigade, and, under his supervision, of the regimental and post commanders, to see that the foregoing course of study is faithfully pursued by the officers at each post. The Chief Instructor of the camp will report to the Adjutant General, for the information of the Governor, the name of any officer, who, it may appear, has not pursued the prescribed course of preliminary study, and, also, the name of any officer who may show such lack of comprehension of the subjects embraced in the course of study as to indicate his unfitness to exercise the functions of commissioned office. Any officer so reported will be ordered before a board for special examination, under the provisions of Section 686 of the General Statutes, as amended.

4. All officers of the infantry arm, and all officers of the staff corps and departments detailed to duty with the First Brigade, will be required to attend the camp of instruction herein announced. Leaves of absence for the period covered by the camp will be granted only for exceptional reasons, and should occasion arise necessitating the granting of any such leave, the officer concerned will be required to pass an examination upon the several subjects embraced in the course of study prescribed under this order. Such examination to be held within thirty days after the close of the camp of instruction. An officer failing to take such examination or failing to attain a rating of 75 per cent. in such examination, will be ordered before a board for special examination to test his qualifications for holding commissioned office.

5. Officers attending the camp of instruction will be paid for five days at the rate prescribed for officers of similar grades in the Regular Army; transportation will be furnished, etc. The de-

tails of further arrangements for the camp will be announced in subsequent orders.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, April 2, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet in the Armory of the National Guard of Florida, at Daytona, Florida, at 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday, April 14, 1910, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the trial of such persons as may properly be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Colonel *William A. MacWilliams*, Quartermaster's Department.
Major *George A. Nash*, Second Infantry.
Captain *Preston Ayers*, Second Infantry.
Captain *G. Duncan Brossier*, Second Infantry.
Captain *Max P. Moritz*, Second Infantry.
Captain *LeRoy B. Giles*, Second Infantry.
Major *Richard P. Daniels, Jr.*, Judge-Advocate General's Department, Judge Advocate.

A greater number of officers can not be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary in the public service.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, April 6, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 13.

Sections 668 to 737 of the General Statutes of Florida, as amended by the Acts of the Legislature approved June 3, 1907, and June 7, 1909, respectively; being that portion of the Military Code of the State of Florida which relates to the National Guard

of Florida, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Section 668.—*The Commander-in-Chief.*—The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, except when it is actually called into the service of the United States, and shall have all powers necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of this title. He shall commission all officers, and shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all general officers of the line, and may fill any vacancy that occurs until the meeting of the Senate. All officers so appointed and commissioned shall hold office for four years, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 669.—*The Governor's Staff.*—The Staff of the Governor shall consist of the Adjutant General, who shall be ex-officio Chief of Staff, the chief officer of each of the several staff departments, and such number of aids, not to exceed five, as may be detailed from the several staff corps and departments and from the line; Provided, That such detail as aid shall not operate as relieving the officers so detailed from the corps, department or command with which they may be serving, or from any duty connected therewith, except at such times as their services may be exclusively required by the Governor, and That the detail of all aids shall terminate upon the expiration of the term of office of the Governor upon whose staff they may be serving; Provided, further, That the provisions of this Section shall in no way effect the commission of any officer holding appointment at the time of the passage of this Act, nor shall they apply to the staff of the present Governor.

Section 670.—*The National Guard of Florida.*—That portion of the militia organized as a land force shall be known and designated as the National Guard of Florida, and shall be composed of able-bodied volunteers between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Every applicant for enlistment shall furnish satisfactory proof of good character, and shall, before taking the oath of enlistment, be subjected to a physical examination conforming, as nearly as possible, to the requirements for enlistment in the United States Army; such examinations to be conducted by medical officers of the National Guard of Florida, or, if this be impracticable, then by any reputable physician or surgeon who may be designated by the commanding officer of the organization which the applicant desires to join; and such medical officer shall furnish a certificate to the effect that the applicant is physically fitted to perform the duties of a soldier, which certificate shall be forwarded, together with the oath of enlistment, to the Adjutant General.

Section 671.—*Enlistments.*—Before any person shall be mustered into the military service of the State under the provisions of this Chapter, he shall take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the State of Florida, and that I will observe and obey the lawful orders of the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and the officers appointed over me according to the articles and regulations provided for the government of the armies of the United States and of the National Guard of Florida, for the period of three years, unless sooner law-

fully discharged. And I consent to be mustered into the service of the United States whenever during the term of my enlistment the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion, from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, and the organization of which I am a member is called into the service of the United States." All officers of the organized militia of this State shall be empowered to administer oaths of enlistment, and the same shall have the same force and effect as if made before a magistrate or other civil officer competent to administer oaths.

(a)—*Term of Enlistment.*—The term of service of an enlisted man shall be three years; Provided, That any enlisted man serving his second term or other consecutive enlistment, shall, after the expiration of the first year thereof, be entitled to an honorable discharge upon request therefor. Soldiers who re-enlist within sixty days after the expiration of their former terms of enlistment shall be considered to have served continuously.

(b)—*Fraudulent Enlistment.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to mis-state his age for the purpose of securing enlistment in the militia of this State. It shall be unlawful for any person to enlist in two military organizations at the same time. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of fraudulent enlistment.

(c)—*Oath of Office.*—Every officer commissioned for service in the National Guard of Florida shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to the prescribed constitutional oath of office, which oath shall be filed with The Adjutant General.

Section 672.—*Armament, Discipline, Organization and Authorized Strength.*—The organization, armament and discipline of the National Guard of Florida shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular or volunteer armies of the United States.

(b)—The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, shall have the power and is hereby authorized to prescribe in orders the organization of the National Guard of Florida, in such manner and form as to make the said organization conform to the requirements for the organized militia under the laws of the United States; and, for that purpose, he shall have the power to alter, divide, annex, consolidate, disband, organize or reorganize any corps, department or arm of the service, so as to conform to any organization, system, drill, instruction or discipline which is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the laws of the United States for the organization, government and discipline of the organized militia; and, for that purpose, the number of officers and non-commissioned officers of any grade, in any organization, department or corps, may be increased or diminished, and the grade of such officers or non-commissioned officers may be altered to the extent necessary to secure such uniformity.

(b)—In time of peace, the strength of the National Guard of Florida shall not exceed three thousand enlisted men and such number of commissioned officers as may be required under the prescribed plan of organization. This force, and such naval militia

as is now or may hereafter be provided for by law, shall, in time of peace, constitute the only organized militia of this State; Provided, however, That in case of war, insurrection, invasion, or imminent danger thereof, the Governor shall have power to increase this force beyond the maximum now established by law, and to organize the same, with proper officers, as the exigencies of the service may require.

(c)—It shall be unlawful for any body of men whatsoever, other than the regularly organized land and naval militia of this State, the troops of the United States, and the students of regularly chartered educational institutions where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction, to associate themselves together as a military organization for drill or parade in public with fire-arms in this State, without special license from the Governor for each occasion; and application for such license must be approved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the town or city where such organization may propose to parade. (For penalty for unlawfully participating in drill see Section 3246.)

(d)—The several staff corps and departments shall each consist of such number of officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to perform the duties relating to the several staff corps and departments at General Headquarters, on the staffs of brigades and divisions, and at camps, posts, depots and other similar military establishments; and their grades and designations shall be the same as prescribed for similar staff corps and departments of the Regular Army. The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, and the remaining officers of the staff corps and departments shall be appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of The Adjutant General in his capacity as Chief of Staff. No person shall be appointed as chief officer of any staff corps or department who has not held commission in the Army or Navy of the United States, the Confederate States, or in the organized militia of this State for at least two years.

(e)—The organization of each unit of the hospital corps, corps of engineers, signal corps, cavalry, infantry and coast artillery corps shall be the same as is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States; Provided, That in time of peace the minimum number of enlisted men for a company or troop, and each unit of the hospital corps, corps of engineers, signal corps, etc., shall be such as may be fixed by order of the President of the United States.

Section 673—*Appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers.*—The appointment of non-commissioned officers in all staff corps and departments shall be made by The Adjutant General upon the recommendation of the chief officers of such staff corps or departments. The appointment of all other non-commissioned officers shall be made in the same manner as like appointments are made in the Regular Army, and every non-commissioned officer so appointed shall receive a warrant of his rank from the officer by whom he is appointed. Non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial or summary court, or upon the recommendation of their immediate commanding officer, by order of the officer having authority to appoint them. The war-

rant of a non-commissioned officer may be continued in force upon his discharge and re-enlistment if re-enlistment is made within ten days after his discharge; otherwise a vacancy is created in the non-commissioned office and re-enlistment must be made as a private.

Section 674—*The Medical Department.*—The Medical Department shall consist of the officers necessary to perform the duties relating to the Medical Department at General Headquarters, upon the staffs of brigades and divisions, and at camps, depots, posts and other military establishments; of the surgeons and assistant surgeons required to be attached to each organization of the troops of the line in each arm of the service, in accordance with the prescribed plan of organization; and of the Hospital corps. No assistant surgeon shall hold the rank of captain until he has served at least three years as first lieutenant, and all surgeons shall be appointed from among the assistant surgeons of the Medical Department. No person shall be appointed sergeant, first-class, in the Hospital Corps, unless he be a regularly licensed physician or pharmacist of this State.

Section 675—*General Officers.*—The Commander-in-Chief may organize a brigade in the National Guard of Florida and appoint one brigadier general to command it; but no other general officer of the line shall be appointed unless it becomes necessary to call the Reserve Militia into active service; Provided, however, That should there be organized more than twelve companies of coast artillery the chief of artillery may be given the rank of brigadier general. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a general officer in the National Guard of Florida who has not served for five years as a commissioned officer in the organized militia of this State or in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States.

Section 676—*New Companies, How Formed.*—Whenever the minimum number of men who are eligible for military duty shall associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a military company, they may apply to the Commander-in-Chief, through The Adjutant General, to be organized as such, and shall designate the persons selected as commissioned officers. If the application is approved, the persons so selected to be commissioned officers shall be directed to appear before an examining board, and if found to be qualified, may be commissioned. An officer will then be detailed to muster the organization into the service. The muster roll will be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the company, and the other, together with the enlistment paper of each soldier, will be forwarded to The Adjutant General with the report of the mustering officer.

Section 677.—*Organizations May Incorporate.*—When any company or band has been organized under this act, it may become a body corporate, with power to sue and to be sued by its corporate name; to hold, own and acquire property, real, personal and mixed, and to dispose of the same, by virtue of letters patent, which shall be issued by the Secretary of State upon the application of such company or battery or band. The officers of such company, or battery, the chief musician, principal musician and drum major of such band shall constitute the board of directors of such respective organization.

Section 678.—*Disbandment of Inefficient Organizations.*—The Commander-in-Chief may disband any organization of the National Guard of Florida which falls below the proper standard of efficiency.

Section 679.—*Discharges.*—No enlisted man shall be discharged prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment except by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(a)—Every enlisted man shall be promptly discharged upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, unless under arrest or charges; but the expiration of his term of enlistment shall not *ipso facto* operate as a discharge, and he shall be subject to military discipline until actually discharged.

(b)—Every enlisted man, on his discharge from the service, shall be given a certificate of discharge signed by a field officer of his regiment or corps, or by the commanding officer when no field officer is present. When more than one field officer of the regiment or corps is present, the commanding officer may designate the particular field officer to perform this duty. Enlisted men of the respective staff corps and departments will, on their discharge, be given a certificate of discharge signed by the chief of the corps or department to which they belong.

(c)—No duplicate of a discharge certificate will ever be made.

Section 680.—*Grounds for Discharge.*—Honorable Discharges will be given: First, upon completion of term of enlistment; second, upon acceptance of promotion by commission; third, upon application of the soldier or his immediate commanding officer, based upon any of the following grounds: Physical disability, supported by a certificate of a medical officer, or of any other reputable physician or surgeon, to the effect that the soldier is physically disqualified for military service; engagement in business such as precludes the soldier from performing his military duties; removal of residence beyond the limits of the organization to which he belongs, and when specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief for any other reason. Discharges without honor may be given: First, without trial on account of fraudulent enlistment; second, without trial on account of having become disqualified for service physically or in character through his own fault; third, on account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court; fourth, where the service has not been honest and faithful, i. e., where the service does not warrant the re-enlistment of the soldier; fifth, when specially ordered by the Commander-in-Chief for any other reason. No dishonorable discharge will be given except by sentence of a court-martial.

(a)—Soldiers under charges or undergoing trial shall remain subject to the Articles of War and military law until tried and acquitted or convicted and sentence executed.

(b)—No person shall be re-enlisted in the National Guard of Florida who did not receive an honorable discharge therefrom for his former term or terms of service, and no person who has previously served in the Regular or Volunteer Armies of the United States, or in the organized militia of another State, shall be enlisted in the National Guard of Florida unless he holds an honorable discharge from the organization with which he previously

served. Any person making a false statement as to his previous military service for the purpose of obtaining enlistment in the National Guard of Florida shall be deemed guilty of fraudulent enlistment.

Section 681.—*Contributing Members.*—Not more than ten honorary contributing members may be enrolled in each company or battery, each of whom shall, upon payment to such organization annually on or before the fifteenth day of December, of not less than ten dollars, become exempt from jury duty for the next following calendar year. It shall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies and batteries to furnish the clerk of the court of their circuit, on or before the first day of January of each year, for the information of the county commissioners in making a list of persons to serve as jurors, a roll of all active and honorary members of their command.

Section 682.—*Examinations Required for Commission.*—Every person commissioned as an officer of the National Guard of Florida, except chaplains, shall, unless otherwise specially provided by law, be examined as to his qualifications for office, and no person shall be appointed until he has passed a satisfactory examination as to his capacity, general qualifications and knowledge of military affairs proportionate to the requirements of the office for which he has been selected. The Commander-in-Chief may appoint examining boards to conduct such examinations, and whenever any candidate for commission shall fail to appear before a board, as directed, he shall be considered to have failed to qualify, and commission will not issue. The Commander-in-Chief may also convene examining boards to determine the fitness of officers for promotion.

(a)—Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may deem it advisable, he may order an officer before an examining board for examination as to his fitness for practical service. An officer who in the opinion of any superior commanding officer, or the chief of any staff corps or department, is incompetent or is impairing the efficiency of the organization to which he may be attached by mismanagement, neglect, or by misconduct in civil life for which he is not amenable to court-martial, may, upon the recommendation of such commanding officer or chief of staff corps or department, be ordered before a board for examination as to his fitness for holding office. Said board will inquire into the complaints filed against the officer and may examine him as to his mental and military qualifications; but the defendant may produce any competent evidence by witnesses or otherwise and may be represented by counsel. The president of an examining board convened under this paragraph may administer oaths to witnesses, and may issue summons and require the presence of witnesses; the board having, in this respect, the same powers as are granted in courts-martial. A judge advocate may be detailed to attend the sittings of an examining board convened under this paragraph. Upon the conclusion of its investigation, the board will report its findings, based upon the testimony presented to it, and its recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief, who may, if the board so recommends, vacate the commission of the officer and discharge him from the service. Should an officer fail to appear before such a board, so

ordered, the Commander-in-Chief may vacate his commission and discharge him from the service. The pay of members on an examining board convened under this paragraph, fees of witnesses and allowance for traveling expenses, shall be the same as provided for courts-martial.

(b)—Examining boards shall consist of not less than three and not more than five officers; Provided, however, That a majority of the members of the board shall be competent to conduct the examination.

(c)—An examining board shall report adversely upon any candidate for commission or officer ordered before it against whom there is sustained a charge of immorality, dishonesty, intemperance or other conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Section 683.—*Assignment and Transfer of Officers.*—Officers of all grades in each arm of the service shall be assigned to organizations and artillery districts, transferred from one organization or district to another, as the interests of the service may require, by order of the Commander-in-Chief; and all appointments will be by commission in the staff corps or department, or in the arm of the service, and not by commission in any particular regiment or command.

(a)—The Commander-in-Chief may divide the State into regimental and battalion districts and all field and staff officers of the line shall be residents of the military district in which their regiment or battalion is situated. Field and staff officers permanently removed from the military district of their organization shall be considered to have resigned, and, unless responsible for the military property or funds, or delinquent, the Commander-in-Chief may discharge them and provide for filling the vacancy as in the manner prescribed by regulations. All company or troop officers must be residents of the station of their organization, or its immediate vicinity.

(b)—The Commander-in-Chief may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, assign officers or organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida, to the United States artillery districts within the State of Florida; this for purposes of administration and instruction.

Section 684.—*Rank of Officers.*—Commissions of officers shall bear the date of actual appointment, but each officer shall, upon original appointment, take rank from the date on which he finishes his examination; which date shall be expressed in his commission; Provided, however, That in the case of appointments made without further examination from non-commissioned officers who have qualified as "candidates for commission," the rank shall be from the date on which the appointment is made.

(a)—Officers of each grade shall take precedence according to the date of their rank, and when two of the same grade are of the same date, their precedence shall be determined by length of service, continuous or otherwise, in the military forces of the State, or of the United States; and if of equal service, then by lot. Officers who are re-appointed, serving continually in the same grade, shall

rank from the date expressed in their original commission to such grade.

(b)—In no case shall any colored officer command white troops.

Section 686.—*Discharge and Removal of Officers.*—An officer may be honorably discharged by the Commander-in-Chief upon the removal of his residence beyond the State; upon tender of resignation; upon the disbandment of the organization to which he belongs, or upon the expiration of his term of office.

(a)—Every officer discharged from the service shall be entitled to a certificate of discharge.

(b)—The Commander-in-Chief may vacate the commission of and drop from the rolls of the National Guard of Florida the name of any officer when he has been convicted of an infamous crime by a civil court.

(c)—The Commander-in-Chief may vacate the commission of and discharge from the National Guard of Florida any officer who shall disobey an order to appear before an examining board for examination; or upon the recommendation of a board of examiners when it appears that the officer is unable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office or to exercise proper authority over inferior officers or enlisted men.

(d)—When an officer has been absent from duty without leave for more than thirty days, he shall be considered in desertion, and the Commander-in-Chief may vacate his commission and cause his name to be dropped from the rolls of the National Guard of Florida.

(e)—No officer shall be dismissed from the service in time of peace except by sentence of a court-martial, and no officer who has been dismissed from the service by sentence of a court-martial, properly approved by the reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the service, except by the pardon of the Governor.

Section 687.—*Right of Officer Removed.*—When any officer who has been removed from office by order of the Commander-in-Chief makes, within thirty days after such removal, an application in writing for trial, setting forth, under oath, that he has been wrongfully removed, the Commander-in-Chief shall, as soon as practicable, convene a court-martial to try such officer upon the charges upon which he shall have been removed; and if, as a result of such trial by court-martial, the officer is acquitted, he shall immediately be restored to his former status in the service.

Section 688.—*The Retired List.*—When any commissioned officer or enlisted man has served ten consecutive years in the National Guard of Florida, he may, upon his own application, be placed upon the Retired List. An officer who, at the time of making application for retirement, has remained in the same grade for the period of ten years, or has served as a commissioned officer for more than fifteen years, or, having served in the Army or Navy of the United States in time of war and been honorably discharged therefrom, and having also served in the National Guard of Florida for the period of ten years, may be retired with rank next

above that held by him at the time of making such application. Any commissioned officer requesting retirement after twenty-five years of active service may be placed upon the Retired List with such rank as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

(a)—Retired officers shall be commissioned on the Retired List by the Commander-in-Chief, and on occasions of ceremony may, and when acting under orders as hereinafter provided, shall wear the uniform of their retired rank, without corps, department or regimental designation. They shall be eligible to perform any military duty to the same extent as if not retired, and, the Commander-in-Chief may, in his discretion, require them to serve upon military boards, courts of inquiry and courts-martial, or to perform any other special or temporary military duty, and for such services they shall receive the same pay and allowances as may at the time be provided for officers of the active list; Provided, however, That they shall only receive pay and benefits under this act while on active duty. They shall be amenable to courts-matrial for military offenses as if upon the active list. Their names shall be kept upon a separate roster, under the supervision of The Adjutant General. They shall report to The Adjutant General once a year by letter, during the month of December, and, failing to do so, their names may be dropped from the rolls of the National Guard of Florida. They shall also report to The Adjutant General any change in their residence.

(b)—When an officer or an enlisted man reaches the age of sixty-two years, he may, in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be placed upon the Retired List.

(c)—When any officer becomes permanently disabled or is physically disqualified for the performance of military duty by reason of wounds, injuries or illness, he may, upon his own application, or in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be ordered before a retiring board for examination, and upon the recommendation of such board, may be placed upon the Retired List; Provided, however, That no officer shall be so placed upon the Retired List because of physical disabilities which have resulted from intemperance or improper habits or conduct upon his part.

(d)—Any enlisted man who may be disabled and physically disqualified for the performance of military service by reason of wounds, injuries or illness, may, upon the certificate of a medical officer to that effect, and in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be placed upon the Retired List; Provided, however, That no enlisted man shall be so placed upon the Retired List because of physical disabilities which have resulted from intemperance or improper habits or conduct upon his part.

(e)—For the purposes indicated under paragraph c of this section, the Commander-in-Chief may appoint retiring boards; which boards shall be constituted and have cognizance of the same subjects and possess like powers as do similar boards organized under the laws of the United States and Regulations for the United States Army. The proceedings of retiring boards shall be assimilated to the forms and mode of procedure prescribed for like boards under the Regulations for the armies of the United States.

(f)—A place on the Retired List being a distinction only given in recognition of long and meritorious service, no officer or enlisted man will ever be retired whose service has not been honest and faithful; nor will any officer or soldier be retired as a means of punishment.

(g)—An officer upon the Retired List who accepts a commission in the active militia may, at any time, upon his own application, be placed upon the Retired List with the rank with which he formerly retired; Provided, however, That if his latest service in the active militia was in a grade higher than that with which he was originally retired, he may be given such higher grade.

Section 689.—*Attendance Upon Military Schools of United States.*—Upon the application of any officer of the National Guard of Florida, the Commander-in-Chief may recommend that such officer be authorized to attend any college or military school of the United States, and may relieve him from duty with the militia for such time as may be necessary for him to pursue the regular course of study at such college or school. While so engaged the officer will be entitled to such pay and allowances as may be provided for by Federal law.

Section 690.—*The Uniform.*—The uniform of the National Guard of Florida shall be the same as that prescribed for the United States Army, except that the Commander-in-Chief may order the use of such insignia or collar device as will be distinctive of this State.

Section 691.—*Officers Supply Own Uniform.*—All commissioned officers shall provide themselves with such uniforms and equipments as may be prescribed for their use.

Section 692.—*Uniforms, Arms and Equipment for Enlisted Men.*—Every enlisted man in the National Guard of Florida shall be furnished with a service uniform, and such arms and equipments as are prescribed for the proper performance of military duty. These supplies, and such camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary for the proper equipment of all organizations for service in the field, will be issued through the proper staff corps, and departments upon approved requisitions.

(a)—Every officer or enlisted man shall be responsible for the care, safe-keeping and return of any uniform, arm or other military property delivered to him for his use. He shall use the same for military purposes only, and upon receiving a discharge or otherwise leaving the military service, or upon the demand of his commanding officer or other competent military authority, shall forthwith deliver such uniform, arm or other military property to the officer designated in the order directing him to turn such property in; the property so turned in to be in good order, reasonable use and ordinary wear thereof excepted. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Section 693.—*Military Property to Be Accounted For.*—The

uniforms, arms, camp equipage and other military stores obtained through the appropriations by Congress for arming and equipping the militia, are and shall remain the property of the United States; and all other military property, purchased from public funds, are and shall remain the property of the State of Florida. All public military property of the United States or of the State of Florida shall be accounted for and used under such conditions and restrictions and in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by law and the Regulations of the National Guard of Florida.

(a)—Commissioned officers shall exercise the strictest care and vigilance for the preservation of the uniforms, arms, equipments and other military property furnished to their several commands, and issued by them to enlisted men; and in case of any loss thereof, or damage thereto, by their neglect or default, or because of their failure to observe and maintain the system for the care, use and accounting for public military property prescribed by law and the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, they shall be liable to punishment by sentence of a court-martial for neglect of duty.

Section 694.—*Receipts for Public Property and Funds, Bonds.* —Every officer to whom public property or funds is issued shall receipt for the same, and every officer who may become either accountable or responsible for public property or funds shall give a bond, in such sum and with such surety or sureties as may be required by the Governor for the proper expenditure of, and the care and safe-keeping of all such public funds or public military property which may at any time be under his control or in his charge, and to account for the same; which bond shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which the officer is stationed, and shall be filed with The Adjutant General. Upon the discharge, removal, dismissal or death of an officer who has given bond for the safe-keeping of public funds or property, he or his legal representative shall be released from responsibility upon filing with The Adjutant General the receipt of the officer succeeding him covering all public funds or property with which he is charged, and the certificate of such officer to the effect that the articles so transferred are, at the date of the certificate, in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted, or, when any deficiency or damage which may appear to exist has been accounted for in the manner prescribed by military regulations and is shown not to be due to any carelessness or neglect upon the part of the officer under bond; Provided, That all bonds shall remain in full force and effect until final settlement of an officer's accounts has been made, even though he may have passed out of the military service. Upon the final settlement and adjustment of an officer's money and property accounts a certificate of non-indebtedness will be issued him through the office of The Adjutant General.

Section 695.—*Penalty for Loss or Destruction of Military Property.*—Every person who shall wantonly, carelessly or intentionally lose, injure or destroy any uniform, arm, equipment or other article of military property issued by the United States or by loss, or shall sell and dispose of, remove or secrete the same with intent to sell or dispose thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a

misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

(a)—Whosoever wrongfully purchases, retains or has in his possession any arm, accoutrement, article or uniform, tool or implement, or other article of military property, marked or branded to indicate that it is the property of the United States or State of Florida, shall be guily of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(b)—Every officer of the National Guard of Florida shall, immediately upon his vacating an office, turn over to his successor, or to such other officer as may be designated by the Commander-in-Chief or other competent authority, all records, retained copies of reports, public funds and military property relating to his former office or command. Upon his failure to make such transfer within a period of fifteen days, it shall be the duty of his next superior commander present at the post, or, in the absence of such commander, or the Commander-in-Chief, to direct some proper officer to take charge of all such records, reports, funds and property as can be located and recovered, to make true inventory of the same and report the same to The Adjutant General. Every officer abandoning the public funds or property for which he may be accountable or responsible, or failing or refusing to transfer the same when relieved from office, or called upon to do so, shall be responsible under his bond for the money value of any discrepancy which may be determined to exist between the funds and property issued to him and with which he stands charged, and that which may be located and recovered by his successor or other properly designated officer. Such money value to be determined by a surveying officer appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to investigate and report upon the case, and who shall submit with his report all evidence bearing upon the loss or disposition of the property.

(c)—Acting upon the report of a surveying officer, the Commander-in-Chief may direct that an officer or enlisted man be charged with the money value of any public military property which may have been lost, injured or destroyed through his fault or neglect, and the sum so charged against such officer may be deducted and stopped from any pay or allowance which may thereafter become due him from the United States or State, and the sum so stopped shall be paid over to The Adjutant General and shall be applied by the latter to the purchase of articles of military property to replace those whoch were lost or destroyed, or to repair those injured; Provided, however, That the failure to collect in this way any sums charged against an officer or enlisted man shall not operate as relieving him of responsibility under his bond.

Section 696.—*Penalty for Misuse of Military Property.* Whoever uses or wears, except in the performance of military duty, or upon public parades, by special permission of the commanding offi-

cer, any article, of the uniform or other article of military property issued by the State, or whoever shall lend the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding three months; and if the person be in the military service of the State he shall also be deemed guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and may be punished by a military court.

Section 697.—*Penalty for Wearing the Uniform by Unauthorized Persons.*—Any person who shall wear any uniform, or any device, strap, knot or insignia or any design or character used as a designation of rank, grade or office, such as by law or by general regulation, duly promulgated, are prescribed for the use of the active militia; except members of the Army and Navy of the United States, the organized militia of this or any other State, members of associations wholly composed of soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States, Confederate States, or of any State, and members of the order of Sons of Veterans, or Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the faculty and students of regularly chartered educational institutions, where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction; shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten and not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 698.—*Colors and Flag to Be Furnished.*—Each regiment shall be furnished by The Adjutant General upon requisition of the regimental commander, with the national colors and a regimental flag.

Section 699.—*Articles of War.*—The Articles of War governing the armies of the United States shall be applicable to and shall govern the National Guard of Florida insofar as they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State.

Section 700.—*Regulations; How Promulgated.*—The Adjutant General is hereby authorized to prepare and promulgate articles, rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the National Guard of Florida, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or of this State, which articles, rules and regulations, when approved by the Governor, shall be published to the troops and shall be enforced, and a copy of the same shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 701.—*May Adopt Constitution and By-Laws.*—Any company, battery or band may adopt such constitution and by-laws for its government and discipline, not inconsistent with this article and the regulations prescribed by The Adjutant General, as a majority of the members of such organization may deem proper, and such constitution and by-laws, when approved by The Adjutant General, shall have the force and effect of regulations.

Section 702.—*Military Courts.*—The military courts of this State shall consist of general courts-martial, regimental courts-martial, garrison courts-martial, the summary court and

courts of inquiry. They shall be constituted and have cognizance of the same subjects, and possess like powers, except as to punishment, as similar courts provided for by the laws of the United States organized under the articles of war, and the rules and regulations of the United States Army. The proceedings of general courts-martial shall be assimilated to the forms and modes of procedure directed for like courts by the articles of war and the general rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States; and the proceedings of regimental and garrison courts-martial, the summary court and courts of inquiry shall be assimilated to the mode of procedure in regimental and garrison courts-martial, the summary court and courts of inquiry in the armies of the United States.

Section 703.—*Courts-Martial.*—General courts-martial may be convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief or of any general officer, and such courts shall have power to impose fines not exceeding two hundred dollars; to sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances; to a reprimand; to dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service; to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks; to sentence enlisted men to confinement when in the field on camps of instruction, at rendezvous for target practice, on practice marches, or whenever engaged in active and continuous military duty; Provided, however, That such confinement shall not extend beyond the time of the return to its home station of the organization to which such men belong and its relief from duty; or any two or more such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts. Regimental courts may be appointed by every officer commanding a regiment or corps for his own regiment or corps; garrison courts may be appointed by the commanding officer of any garrison, fort, post or other place where the troops consist of different corps, for such garrison or other place; and such regimental and garrison courts-martial shall have the same powers of punishment as general courts-martial, except that fines imposed by such courts shall not exceed one hundred dollars. But no sentence of dismissal from the service or dishonorable discharge shall be executed until approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Presidents of courts-martial shall have power to issue warrants to the Sheriffs of the State to arrest accused persons and bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order. Judge Advocates of all courts-martial shall have authority to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses, and courts-martial shall have power to punish a refusal to be sworn or to answer, as provided in actions before civil courts.

Section 704.—*Duties of Sheriff.*—The President of any court-martial assembled in pursuance of this article may make a requisition upon the Sheriff of the county in which the session is held for a Deputy Sheriff to attend upon the court, and such Deputy Sheriff shall receive for his attendance and services the same pay and fees and be subject to the same responsibilities as when attending upon the sessions of the Circuit Court.

Section 705.—*Sentences of Courts-Martial, How Enforced.*—

No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being. When the officer ordering the court, or the officer commanding for the time being, approves a sentence of a court-martial imposing a fine on an offender, said offender shall have a period of ten days from the publication of the findings and sentence of said court-martial and the approval thereof by such officer within which to pay such fine to his immediate commanding officer, who shall at once remit the amount of said fine to the State Treasurer to be credited to the fund from which the contingent expenses of The Adjutant General's office are paid, by whatever name such fund may be known and designated. When such fine and sheriff's fees are not paid within the time prescribed, said immediate commanding officer of the delinquent shall at once report such fact to the officer ordering the court, or to the commanding officer for the time being; and it shall be the duty of the officer ordering the court, or the commanding officer for the time being, to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county where the offender is, commanding him to arrest the delinquent and keep him confined in the jail of said county until the fine and sheriff's fees are paid, or until the delinquent has been kept in confinement in said jail, one day for each dollar, or fraction thereof, of the fine and sheriff's fees. It shall be the duty of the sheriff receiving such warrant to execute it promptly and make proper return of how he has executed the same to the officer by whom it was issued.

Section 706.—*Powers to Commute, Remit and Pardon.*—The Governor shall have power to remit or commute sentences imposed by military tribunals, or to pardon the offender. Every officer who is authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to remit or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it, except the dismissal of an officer. Every officer commanding a regiment or garrison in which a regimental or garrison court-martial may be held, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment which such court may adjudge.

Section 707.—*Court-Martial Proceedings; How Disposed of.*—The reviewing authority of courts-martial made before taking action in a case, submit the record of the proceedings to the Judge Advocate General's Department through the office of The Adjutant General, for review and report as to their legality and regularity. The reviewing authority of every court-martial shall, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and place will permit, forward the original proceedings, finding and sentence of such court, with record of his action thereon, to the office of The Adjutant General, where they shall be carefully preserved.

Section 708.—*The Summary Court.*—The commanding officer of each garrison, fort, post or other place, regiment or corps, detached battalion, detached company or other detachment in the National Guard of Florida, shall have power to appoint for such place or command a summary court to consist of one officer, who shall have power to administer oaths and to try the enlisted men of such garrison, fort, post or other place, or of such regiment or corps, detached battalion, detached company or other detachment in the National Guard of Florida, for breaches of discipline and

violations of the laws governing such organizations; and said court when satisfied of the guilt of an accused soldier, may impose fines not exceeding twenty-five dollars for the same offense; may sentence non-commissioned officers to reduction to the ranks; may sentence to forfeiture of pay and allowances, or, when the troops are in the field in camps of instruction, at rendezvous for target practice, on practice marches, or otherwise engaged in active service, may sentence to confinement; Provided, That such confinement shall not extend beyond the time of the return to its home station of the command to which the soldier belongs; and its relief from duty. The proceedings of such courts shall be informal, and the minutes thereof shall be the same as is prescribed for summary courts in the Army of the United States. No sentence of a summary court shall be binding or of effect until approved by the officer appointing the court, or the officer commanding for the time being. The summary court shall have power to issue warrants to the Sheriffs of the State to arrest accused persons and bring them before it for trial whenever such persons have disobeyed an order in writing from the officer appointing such court, to appear before it; a copy of the charge or charges being delivered to the accused with said order. The summary court shall also have power to issue subpœnas for witnesses, to punish for refusal to be sworn or answer, as in the case of other military courts. The commanding officers authorized to approve the sentences of summary courts, and superior authority, shall have power to remit or mitigate the same.

Section 709.—*Sentences of Summary Court, How Executed.*—Upon the approval of any sentence of a summary court the officer ordering the court, or the officer commanding for the time being, shall at once notify the offender, by registered mail or in person, of the sentence of said court and his approval thereof, and said offender shall have a period of ten days from such notification in which to pay his immediate commanding officer the fine imposed by such court and sheriff's fees. When such fines and fees are not paid within the period prescribed, said immediate commanding officer of the delinquent shall at once report the fact to the officer appointing said court, or the officer commanding for the time being, and it shall be the duty of the officer appointing the court or the commanding officer for the time being, to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county where the offender is, commanding him to arrest the delinquent and keep him confined in the jail of such county until the fine and sheriff's fees are paid, or until such delinquent has been kept confined in said jail one day for each dollar, or fraction thereof, of said fine and fees. It shall be the duty of the sheriff receiving such warrant to execute it promptly and make proper return of how he has executed the same to the officer by whom it was issued.

Section 710.—*Summary Court Fines; Disposition of.*—All fines imposed upon any enlisted man by any summary court shall at once be paid over by the officer receiving the same to the commanding officer of the organization to which such enlisted man so fined belongs, and will be treated by such commanding officer as public funds. Such funds so obtained may be expended in main-

taining the organization and will be accounted for by the responsible officer upon his account current.

Section 711—*Additional Powers. Military Courts.*—Military courts are empowered to issue all processes and mandates, including writs and warrants necessary and proper to carry into full effect the powers vested in said courts. Such mandates and processes may be directed to the sheriff of any county, and shall be in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Judge-Advocate General and published by The Adjutant General in the rules and regulations issued by him under this act. It shall be the duty of all officers to whom such mandates and processes are so directed to execute the same and make return of their acts thereunder, according to the requirements of the same. Any officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty enjoined upon him by this article shall be subject to the same liabilities, penalties and punishments as are prescribed by law for neglect or refusal to perform any other duty of his office.

Section 712—*Members of Courts Not Liable.*—No action or proceeding shall be prosecuted or maintained against a member of a military court or officer or person acting under its authority or reviewing its proceedings, on account of the approval or imposition or execution of any sentence, or the imposition or collection of a fine or penalty, or the execution of any warrant, writ, execution, process or mandate of any military court. The jurisdiction of the courts and boards established by the code shall be presumed, and the burden of proof will rest upon any person seeking to oust such courts or boards of jurisdiction in any action or proceeding.

Section 713—*Sheriff's Fees.*—Fees to Sheriffs for the service of all process issuing out of military courts, and for the attendance of Deputy Sheriffs upon such courts, shall be the same as provided by law for the service of similar process issued by the civil courts of the State. In trials by summary court, when the accused has been acquitted, the Sheriff's costs and fees shall be paid out of the public funds in possession of the commanding officer of the organization to which the accused belongs. In court-martial trials, the fees and pay of Sheriffs or Deputy Sheriffs shall be upon an account certified as correct by the Judge Advocate of the court and approved by The Adjutant General.

Section 714—*May Punish for Contempt.*—Any person who shall be guilty of disorderly, contemptuous or indecorous language or expression to or before any military court, or any member of such court, in open court, tending to interrupt its proceedings, or to impair the respect due its authority, or who shall commit any breach of the peace, or make any noises or other disturbance, directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, may be committed by warrant under the hand of the president of the court, to the jail of the county in which said court shall sit, there to remain without bail in confinement for a time to be limited, not exceeding three days.

Section 715—*Efficiency of Troops, Officers Responsible For.*—The officer commanding the organized militia of this State may cause those under his command to perform any military duty, and shall be responsible to the Governor for the general efficiency of

the organized militia and for the drill, instruction, inspection, small-arms and artillery practice, and care of the troops. The commanding officers of organizations shall be responsible to their immediate commanders for the equipment, drill, instruction and efficiency of their respective commands. All commissioned officers and enlisted men shall be responsible to their immediate commanding officers for prompt and unhesitating obedience, proper drill, and the preservation and proper use of the property of the United States, State, or organization, in their possession.

Section 716—*How Ordered Out.*—When an invasion of or insurrection in the State is made or threatened, or whenever there exists a riot, mob, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace or resistance to the execution of the laws of the State, or imminent danger thereof, and the civil authorities are unable to suppress the same, it shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, or in case he cannot be reached and the emergency will not permit of awaiting his orders, it shall be the duty of The Adjutant General to issue an order to the officer in command of the nearest body of troops, commanding him to proceed with the troops under him, or as many thereof, as may be necessary, with all possible promptness, to suppress the same. In any case where neither the Commander-in-Chief nor The Adjutant General can be reached, and the exigency of the occasion shall require it, the county judge of any county where there may exist a riot, mob, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace or resistance to the execution of the laws of the State, or imminent danger thereof, and the civil authorities are unable to suppress the same, shall have the power and authority, and it shall be the duty of such county judge, upon the application of the sheriff, or the mayor of any city or town in said county, to issue an order to the officer in command of any company, or body of troops, in such county, commanding him to proceed with the troops under him, or as many thereof as may be necessary, with all possible promptness to suppress the same.

Section 717—*Duty When Ordered Out, and Penalty for Failure to Comply.*—Any officer receiving such orders shall immediately notify the officers and enlisted men under his command, and as soon as his troops can be assembled, proceed to the place where such mob or body of riotous persons assembled to break the law may be, and he or the sheriff of the county or other peace officer accompanying him, shall warn all such persons to desist and disperse, and use such force as may be necessary to restore peace and overcome resistance. Any officer failing to comply with the provisions of this section and any officer or enlisted man so notified by his commanding officer, who shall fail to obey such order, unless prevented by physical disability, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding six months, either or both, at the discretion of the court, and may also be dismissed or dishonorably discharged by sentence of a court-martial.

Section 718—*Conduct of Military Aiding Civil Authorities.*—When an armed force is called out in aid of the civil authorities, the orders of the civil officer or officers may extend to a direction of the general or specific objects to be accomplished and the dura-

tion of service by the active militia, but the tactical direction of the troops, the kind and extent of force to be used, and the particular means to be employed to accomplish the objects specified by the civil officers are left solely to the officers of the active militia. Every endeavor must be made, both by the civil officers and officers commanding the troops which can be, consistently with the preservation of life and property, to induce rioters or persons lawlessly assembled to disperse before an attack is made upon them by which their lives may be endangered.

Section 719.—*Extent of Liability.*—Members of the militia ordered into the active service of the State by any proper authority shall not be liable, civilly or criminally, for any lawful act or acts done by them in the performance of their duty.

Section 720—*Required to Participate in Drills, Field Exercises and Parades.*—Every company, troop and detachment of the National Guard of Florida, not excused by the Governor, shall participate in field exercises, whether it be a camp of instruction, rendezvous for target practice, or practice march, for at least five consecutive days each year, and shall assemble for instruction at company, battalion or regimental armories or other rendezvous at least twice each month, and oftener upon the order of commanding officers. Commanding officers shall also have authority to order and provide for inspections, musters and other ceremonies and parades; and the Commander-in-Chief may order out any part of the troops for escort and other duties.

Section 721—*Governor May Order Troops Beyond State for Instruction.*—The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to order out the National Guard of Florida and, if necessary, to order them beyond the limits of the State, for the purpose of participating in any encampment, maneuvers or field instruction of any part of the Regular Army of the United States, at or near any military post or camp, or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States, whenever participation in such encampment, maneuvers or field instruction is authorized by the Secretary of War.

Section 722—*Pay for Participating in Field Exercises.*—When attending camps of instruction or participating in other field exercises, except as provided for under the foregoing Section, the members of the National Guard of Florida shall receive the following compensation: Officers, three dollars a day and such allowances for horse hire to those whose duties require them to be mounted and who actually are mounted as may be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, not exceeding two dollars per day; enlisted men, such pay and subsistence as are at the time allowed by law in the United States Army for their respective grades. The Comptroller shall, upon requisition of The Adjutant General, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of The Adjutant General for such expenditures as are authorized under this Section and such other expenses as may be necessary to the conduct of such encampment or field exercises, including costs of transportation, labor and supplies; which requisition shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury appropriated for the expenses of encampments and field exercises during that year. When

the appropriation is insufficient, The Adjutant General may pay the troops pro rata; Provided, however, That nothing in this Section shall be construed as repealing or modifying the provisions of Chapter 5672, Laws of Florida.

Section 723—*Pay, Courts-Martial, Aiding the Civil Authorities, Etc.*—All officers serving on courts-martial shall be considered in actual service and shall be entitled to five cents per mile for traveling expenses, and the same pay as when in attendance at encampments. Witnesses shall be allowed five cents per mile for traveling expenses and the same pay as witnesses in attendance upon civil courts.

(a) When called out under this article to aid the civil authorities, or when employed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to preserve the public peace, to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion, the National Guard of Florida, including both officers and enlisted men, shall receive the same pay and subsistence as are at the time allowed by law to those holding similar grades and positions in the United States Army, and shall be provided with transportation when ordered away from home.

(b) The Comptroller shall, upon requisition of The Adjutant General, approved by the Governor, draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for such expenditures as are authorized under this Section, which shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 724—*Pay Rolls.*—Commanding officers shall, within ten days after being called on to perform any active duty for which pay is provided by law, make and forward to The Adjutant General certified pay rolls, in triplicate, of the field and staff, non-commissioned staff and band, company, troop or detachment, respectively, specifying the name and rank of each man and the number of days that he was present and performing duty. One of these rolls will be filed with the Comptroller, one with The Adjutant General and one with the retained copies of reports of the organization.

Section 725—*Expenses of the Military Department.*—The general current expenses of the Military Department not otherwise specially appropriated and provided for shall be paid from the fund for current expenses of the Military Department, by whatever name or title such fund shall be known and designated, upon requisition of The Adjutant General, approved by the Governor, and no payments shall be made from such fund except upon such requisition so presented and signed by The Adjutant General and the Governor.

Section 726—*Allowances.*—There shall be annually paid to the Quartermaster of the Brigade, each regiment and battalion, and quarterly to the commanding officer of each company, troop and machine gun platoon, to the medical officers commanding regimental detachments of the Hospital Corps, and to the chief musicians of bands, upon their requisition, approved by the post commander and by The Adjutant General, the following sums for the maintenance of such organizations and for the care of all public property entrusted to their charge: Brigade, five hundred dollars; regiment, one hundred dollars; battalion, twenty dollars; company, troop and

band, twenty-five dollars; detachment of the Hospital Corps and machine gun platoon, twelve and one-half dollars. There may also be paid to inspectors of small arms practice, upon their requisition, approved by the commanding officer of the organization to which they are attached and by The Adjutant General, not exceeding fifty dollars; and to the Surgeon General, upon his requisition, approved by The Adjutant General, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, for the annual expenses of their respective offices; Provided, That the payment of these allowances shall be subject to such rules and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Regulations for the government of the National Guard of Florida, and that all moneys so paid shall be treated as public funds and accounted for as also may be prescribed by the Regulations.

(a) The rent of armories shall be paid by the State out of a fund to be bi-ennially appropriated by the Legislature.

Section 727—*Armory Board; Armories; How Obtained.*—(a) That there shall be appointed within the State of Florida an Armory Board, to consist of the Governor, The Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and two other persons, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall be commissioned officers of the organized militia of Florida, whose duty it shall be to consider and approve plans for all armories or other buildings to be used for military purposes before such armories or other buildings to be used for military purposes shall be either rented, purchased, or constructed by the State.

(b) That whenever appropriation may be made by the Legislature for the purpose, the Armory Board, as appointed, is empowered to erect or provide, upon such terms as may be decided upon by such Armory Board as being most advantageous to the State, an arsenal and armories for the use of the organized militia, and in which shall be stored and safely kept all property of the United States and of the State issued for military purposes, and which armories shall be used for drill, meeting and rendezvous purposes by the organizations of the Organized Militia occupying the same.

(c) The commanding officer at every station of the troops may, when authorized by the Armory Board, rent an armory for the use of the troops at his station; and if there be two or more organizations in the same city or town, they should be quartered in the same armory. Each armory must contain an assembly room of suitable proportions, individual lockers for all men to be quartered therein, and sufficient secure storing room to accommodate all public property issued for the use of the troops at that station. No armory shall be rented or accepted for use by any commanding officer until a plan or description of the building, showing dimensions and appointments, shall have been submitted to and approved by the Armory Board.

(d) The said Armory Board shall have full power to purchase ground in the various localities throughout the State, wherever the erection of an armory may be authorized; said ground, in each instance, to be purchased in the name and for the use of the State of Florida; and, upon the ground so purchased, the Armory Board is authorized to erect, for the use of the Organized Militia at that post, an armory to be used for meeting, rendezvous and drill pur-

poses, and in which shall be stored the ordnance, quartermaster's stores and other military property issued for the use of the organizations occupying said armory. When such armory or armories are erected or provided, the said Armory Board shall have charge thereof, and arrange for their occupancy and use under the direction and responsibility of the senior line officer in command at such post.

(e) The Armory Board shall have power to receive from cities, municipalities and other sources, donations of land and contributions of money to aid in providing, improving and maintaining an arsenal, armories, camp site, target ranges, etc., throughout the State, and any property so donated shall be held as other property for the use of the State of Florida; and such cities or other municipalities are hereby authorized and empowered to make such donations and contributions for the purposes of this act.

Section 728—*Armory Board; Armories, Control of.*—

(a) The Armory Board shall also constitute a board for the general management and control of all armories when established, and shall have the power to adopt and prescribe rules for their government and management. All United States and State property must be kept therein, and the commanders of troops using the armories will be held responsible for the safekeeping and proper care of such property and its protection against misappropriation or loss. Armories, while occupied by the troops, shall be considered military posts, and be under exclusive control and jurisdiction of the officer commanding the post.

(b) The Armory Board shall also be charged with the supervision and management of any permanent camp site, target range or ranges, which are now or may hereafter become the property of the State; or which, being the property of the United States, may be turned over to the State to be used for military purposes; such board shall have the authority to provide for the maintenance and proper equipment of the same from any funds which may be available for the purpose.

(c) The term of each member of the Armory Board, other than the Governor, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, shall be four years from the date of his appointment, and in case of a vacancy in such board, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall have authority to fill the same.

(d) The members of the Armory Board shall perform the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act without any special compensation for their services; but their actual and necessary expenses, incident to the performance of their official duties, shall be borne by the State, and be payable from the appropriation for the expenses of the Florida State Troops.

(e) The Armory Board shall make a report annually of the proceedings incident to the location and management of armories, respectively, and also as to the management of other property entrusted to its care, with a detailed account of all disbursements; which report shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General, and shall be printed in the annual report of his department.

Section 729—*Inspections.*—The Commander-in-Chief may from time to time require inspections to be made by officers of the Inspector General's Department or other officer or officers of the National Guard of Florida, or by any officer or officers of the United States Army who may be detailed under authority from the Secretary of War.

(a) If it shall appear from the report of an inspecting officer, appointed under this Section, that any officer is incompetent or is impairing the efficiency of the organization to which he belongs by mismanagement, neglect or misconduct, the Commander-in-Chief shall take the action provided for under Paragraph A, Section 682, of this Article.

(b) If it shall appear from the report of an inspecting officer, appointed under this Section, that any public property which has been distributed to organizations for use, has not been safely kept or properly housed, handled, administered and accounted for, or that it has been loaned or injured, or used for other than military purposes, the Commander-in-Chief shall institute such disciplinary measures as are provided for by law, and may order the Judge-Advocate General, or other proper legal officer of the State, to prosecute the bond given by the responsible officer, and may, in his discretion, disband the organization.

Section 730—*Disobedience of Orders, Arrest For.*—Any officer or enlisted man on military duty who shall disobey the orders of his superiors, or misbehave or demean himself in a manner not becoming an officer or soldier, shall be immediately placed under arrest, and if an enlisted man, shall be disarmed and placed under guard, and shall be tried and punished by a court-martial according to law and military usage.

Section 731—*Authority Over Civilians Interfering With Militia.*—If any person shall interrupt, molest or insult, by abusive words or behavior, or shall obstruct or interfere with any officer or enlisted man while on duty at any parade, drill or meeting of his military organization, or while engaged in the performance of any other proper military duty, he shall immediately be put under guard and may be kept, at the discretion of the commanding officer, until the parade, drill meeting or duty is concluded; and the commanding officer may commit such person to any police officer or constable of any town or city where such parade, drill, meeting or duty is held, or to the sheriff of the county, who shall detain him for examination before a court having jurisdiction of the place.

(b) Every commanding officer when on duty may fix necessary limits or bounds to his parade or camp, not including a public road within such bounds, in such manner as to prevent traveling therein; and within such bounds and limits no person shall enter without leave; and the commanding officer at any post may refuse to unauthorized persons entrance into any armory or other building in which troops may be quartered, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service make this expedient. Whoever intrudes within the limits of any parade, camp, armory or building occupied as quarters, after being forbidden, may be ejected, forcibly if necessary, or may be confined under guard, as provided for in the foregoing paragraph; and whoever resists a sentry endeavoring to ex-

clude him from such limits may be arrested by order of the commanding officer, and tried upon his complaint for assault.

(c) No person shall discriminate against any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard of Florida because of his membership in the militia. No person shall prohibit or refuse entrance to any officer or enlisted man of the Army or Navy of the United States or of the National Guard of this State into any public entertainment or place of amusement because such officer or enlisted man is wearing the uniform of the organization to which he belongs. No employer or agent of any corporation, company or firm shall discharge any person from employment under them because of being an officer or enlisted man of the organized militia, or because being a regularly commissioned or enlisted member of the militia, he shall have been called away to perform some proper military duty legally required of him.

(d) Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, may be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or sentenced to confinement for not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any association, club, society or other organized body, of a fraternal or social character, or organized for the mutual protection and benefit of its members, to incorporate in its charter, constitutions or by-laws, or to adopt any rule seeking to or having the effect of debarring from its membership or from the equal enjoyment of its privileges, the members of the organized militia. Any association, club, society or other organized body violating the provisions of this Section shall forfeit any charter granted it by the State and all privileges granted to or enjoyed by it under the State law.

Section 732—*Pensions.*—Any member of the National Guard of Florida who, while in active service under Section 716 of this Article, is wounded or disabled, shall be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the county in which the riot, unlawful assembly or breach of the peace occurred, during such disability; and in case of death or permanent disability as a result of such wounds or injuries, he, or his widow and children, if any, or his dependent mother, shall receive a pension, the amount and manner of payment to be the same as is now or may hereafter be fixed by law for soldiers who served in the Confederate States Army.

Section 733—*The Adjutant General.*—The salary of The Adjutant General shall be two thousand five hundred ($2,500.00) dollars a year. All orders and instructions emanating from the Commander-in-Chief, and all general regulations, shall be communicated to the troops and to the individuals in the military service through The Adjutant General, and he shall be the organ of all written communications from the Florida State Troops to the Commander-in-Chief. He shall attend the Commander-in-Chief when required in reviews of the Florida State Troops, or whenever ordered, in the performance of military duty, and shall obey and issue all orders in relation thereto, and to all other military matters, as the Commander-in-Chief may give. He shall cause to

be prepared and issue to the different organizations of the organized militia all necessary books and blanks for reports, records, returns, and general administration, and shall, at the expense of the State, cause the military laws, military code and regulations in force, to be printed, bound in proper form, and distributed, one copy to each commissioned officer, and to each sheriff and county clerk, to be turned over by them to their successors in office, and shall procure and supply all necessary text books of drill and instruction. He shall prepare, attest and distribute all military commissions issued by the Governor, and shall keep a record of the same, and of all changes occurring in the commissioned force. He shall enroll the names of all enlisted soldiers, and shall keep and file in his office all enlistments and descriptive lists, official bonds, the reports and returns of troops and heads of military departments, and all other writings and papers which are required to be transmitted to and preserved at the general headquarters of the State militia.

Section 734.—*Additional Duties of The Adjutant General.*—The Adjutant General shall make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as the latter shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and shall also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. He shall annually, on or before the second Monday in March, make and submit to the Commander-in-Chief, to be laid before the Legislature, a detailed report of the work of his department, containing a statement of all monies received and expended by him; showing the amount of military property received and on hand, its condition and in whose possession; showing the actual condition and strength of the organized militia; making such recommendations as he may deem necessary to promote the interests of the service, and transmitting the reports of the other military departments.

Section 735.—*Additional Duties of The Adjutant General.*—In addition to the foregoing duties and all other duties properly pertaining to the office of The Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, he shall keep all records of Florida Volunteers commissioned or enlisted for the War between the States, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, and all other wars or insurrections. He shall assist all persons residing in the State of Florida having claims against the United States for pension, bounty or back pay, where such claims have arisen out of or by reason of service in any of the said wars or insurrections, and shall furnish, to claimants only, all necessary certificates and certified abstracts from the records and documents in his office: Provided, That any or all of the above services shall be rendered without charge to the claimant. The Adjutant General shall be provided with such accommodations as are furnished administrative and other State officers, and the printing of such forms, blanks and stationery as may be necessary for the proper conduct and administration of his office shall be provided for as in other general public printing. He shall establish and maintain as part of his office a Bureau of Records of the services of Florida troops during the said wars, and shall be the custodian of all records, relics, trophies, colors and histories relating to such wars, now in possession of or which may be acquired by the State of Florida; and such records, relics, trophies,

colors and histories shall be catalogued and arranged or filed for general reference and protection in the office of The Adjutant General at the State Capitol. The Adjutant General shall have a seal of office, to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and all copies of records or papers in his office, duly certified and authenticated under the said seal, shall be evidence in all cases in like manner as if the originals were produced.

Section 736.—*Duties of Other Officers.*—The duties of the officers of the several staff corps and departments, other than those specially prescribed for The Adjutant General and Chief of Staff in the preceding Sections, shall be such as usually pertain to officers of like grades in similar staff corps and departments of the Regular Army of the United States, and such other proper military duties as they may be ordered to perform by the Commander-in-Chief or Chief of Staff.

(a) On or before the fifteenth day of December of each year, the commanding general of each brigade and division, the commanding officer of each regiment and other separate organization of the line, and the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, shall prepare and forward to The Adjutant General a report of the operations and work of their respective commands, staff corps or departments, embodying therein such recommendations as they may deem pertinent and for the good of the military service.

Section 737.—*Exemption from Jury Duty.*—All officers and enlisted men shall be exempt from jury duty if they desire it.

The National Guard of Florida—(Section 44 of the Act of the Legislature approved June 7, 1909.)—That wherever in the laws of Florida the term or title "Florida State Troops" is used, it shall be understood as referring to and will apply to the National Guard of Florida.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida,
Tallahassee, April 14, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 14.

1. The following special order from the War Department and general order from the Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, are published for the information of the National Guard of Florida:

War Department,
Washington, March 16, 1910.
Extract.

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9. The following named officers will proceed at the proper

time to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty as instructors at the camp of instruction for militia officers of Georgia, to be held at that post May 9 to 15, 1910. Upon the completion of their duties at Fort McPherson the officers named will proceed to St. Augustine, Florida, for duty as instructors at the camp of instruction for militia officers of Florida, to be held at that place May 16 to 20, 1910, and upon the completion of their duties at St. Augustine will return without delay to their proper station.

Captain *Howard R. Hickok*, 15th Cavalry.
Captain *William M. Fassett*, 13th Infantry.
Captain *George F. Baltzell*, 5th Infantry.
Captain *Matthew E. Hanna*, 3d Cavalry.

The officers named will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for instructions as to the details of instruction to be imparted to the officers of the organized militia, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.
(1626518, A. G. O.)

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 1, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 35.

1. Under the provisions of General Orders No. 4, War Department, 1910, there will be a camp of instruction for infantry officers of the organized militia, State of Florida, at St. Augustine, Florida, May 16 to 20, 1910, inclusive.

2. The instruction will be practical in those subjects which admit of it.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

a. Infantry instruction.
b. The rifle.
c. Camp police and sanitation.
d. First aid.
e. Paper work.
f. Rations.

g. Preparation of field orders.
h. Map reading.
i. Patrols.
j. Advance and rear guards.
k. Outposts.

The scope of instruction in each subject and the days and hours for the various exercises will be in accordance with schedules furnished from these headquarters.

3. The following named officers are detailed as instructors at the camp in addition to those already detailed in War Department orders.

Major *David Baker*, Medical Corps.
Captain *John W. Wright*, 17th Infantry.

The officers named will proceed at the proper time to St. Augustine, Florida, and upon arrival will report for duty to the senior line officer of the regular army on duty at the camp.

At the end of the encampment each instructor will submit a report to The Adjutant General of the Department embodying his comments and recommendations as to the exercises, and including a statement of the number of militia officers under his instruction in each subject each day.

Upon the completion of their duties at St. Augustine, Major Baker and Captain Wright will return without delay to their proper station.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MILLS:

GEO. T. BARTLETT,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

F. B. JONES,
Adjutant General.

2. Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade, National Guard of Florida, is hereby detailed as an instructor at the camp of instruction for commissioned officers which is to be held at St. Augustine May 16 to 20, inclusive, 1910, under General Order No. 11, c. s. General Headquarters, N. G. F. He will have supervision over the instruction to be given at the night sessions of the school.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, April 22, 1910.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 15.

The following paragraphs of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, as amended, governing the conduct of examinations, are hereby prescribed:

EXAMINATIONS.

31-a. Every person commissioned as an officer of the National Guard of Florida, except Chaplains, shall, unless otherwise specially provided by law, be examined as to his qualifications for office, and no person shall be appointed until he has passed a satisfactory examination as to his capacity, general qualifications and knowledge of military affairs proportionate to the requirements of the office for which he has been selected.

31-b. No officer of the line shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of major or lieutenant-colonel, nor shall any officer of any staff corps or department be transferred to the line and commissioned above the grade of captain until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his qualifications and fitness for that office.

31-c. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may deem it advisable, he may order an officer before an examining board for examination as to his fitness for practical service. An officer who, in the opinion of any superior commanding officer, or the chief of any staff corps or department, is incompetent, or is impairing the efficiency of the organization to which he may be attached, by mismanagement, neglect, or by misconduct in civil life for which he is not amenable to court-martial, may, upon the recommendation of such commanding officer or chief of staff corps or department, be ordered before a board for examination as to his fitness for holding office.

31-d. Any non-commissioned officer, after having served two years in the National Guard of Florida may apply to The Adjutant General, through his immediate commanding officer, for examination as to his qualifications and fitness to hold commission, and, the Commander-in-Chief approving, an examining board will be convened to examine him. If he passes the required examination he shall have the title of "Candidate" prefixed to that of his rank on all rolls, returns, orders and correspondence, and he will be entitled to this privilege as long as he maintains the specially honorable position of "Candidate." Subject to physical examination at the time, he will be eligible for two years to commission in any grade up to and including that of captain without further examination.

EXAMINING BOARDS—COMPOSITION.

32-a. Upon receipt at the office of The Adjutant General of the return of an election, or nomination of some person for ap-

pointment to commissioned office, the Commander-in-Chief approving, a board will be detailed to examine the person so nominated or elected, and he will be required to appear before the board at once, unless he shall ask for delay to prepare himself, in which case not more than sixty days will be granted.

32-b. Examining boards will consist of not less than three and not more than five officers; but it will be competent for a majority of the members of a board to conduct an examination. Unless the exigencies of the service prevent, at least two-thirds of the members of an examining board will be officers of the same corps, department or arm of the service as the officer to be examined, or, in the case of original appointments, of the office for which a candidate is to be examined; and such member of the board will be senior in rank to the officer to be examined. The junior member of the same corps, department or arm of the service as the officer to be examined will be the recorder of the board. Officers of the Medical Corps are exempted from the examination provided for above, but will be examined as hereinafter provided for.

32-c. The three senior officers of the Medical Corps are constituted an examining board and will conduct all examinations in connection with original appointments to the Medical Corps and promotions therein. The junior member of this board will be its recorder.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

33-a. The organization of examining boards will conform to that of retiring boards, the recorder swearing the several members, including the medical officer or officers, faithfully and impartially to examine and report upon the officer about to be examined, and the president of the board then swearing the recorder to the faithful performance of his duty as member and recorder. Proceedings shall be made separately in each case.

33-b. If anything should arise during the examination requiring the introduction of evidence, the injuiry will proceed upon written interrogatories as far as possible, the board determining to whom questions shall be forwarded, and will be conducted according to procedure of courts-martial. Witnesses examined orally will be sworn by the recorder. When, in the opinion of the board, it becomes essential to take oral testimony, the facts will be reported to the convening authority for the necessary orders to witnesses summoned from a distance; Provided, however, That in cases of examinations held under paragraph a of Section 682 of the Military Code, the president of the board may administer oaths to witnesses, and may issue summonses and require the presence of witnesses; the board having, in this respect, the same powers as are granted to courts-martial. A judge-advocate may be detailed to attend a board convened under paragraph a of Section 682 of the Military Code; and, when so detailed, will conduct the proceedings of the board and perform relatively the same duties as in courts-martial.

33-c. All public proceedings will be in the presence of the officer under examination; the conclusions reached and the recommendations entered in each case will be regarded as confidential.

33-d. The board having been assembled, and the officer about to be examined having appeared before it, the recorder will read the order convening the board and the order for the officer to report to it for examination. Members may then be challenged for cause stated to the board, the relevancy and validity of which will be determined by the full board, according to procedure of courts-martial. The record must show that the right to challenge was accorded. If the number of members is reduced by challenging or otherwise to less than the number authorized to proceed with the examination, the board will adjourn and the president of the board will report the facts to the convening authority for necessary action. The proper complement being present, the members of the board will then be sworn.

33-e. Whenever a candidate for original appointment, or officer selected for promotion, shall fail to appear before a board for examination, as directed, he shall be considered to have failed to qualify. Should an officer ordered before an examining board under paragraph a of Section 682 of the Military Code fail to appear before such board, the Commander-in-Chief may vacate his commission and discharge him from the service.

34-a. The examination of a candidate for original appointment, or of an officer for promotion, will be conducted in the following order: (1) As to physical condition; (2) as to general efficiency; (3) as to professional fitness. The record of the final opinion of the board as to the fitness or unfitness of an officer for promotion will show under which of these heads the officer's qualifications are considered satisfactory, and under which, if any, they are unsatisfactory; Provided, however, That in all cases the physical examination will be conducted first, and where a candidate or officer is manifestly unfit, physically, for military service, the examination need proceed no further, the board reporting the facts.

34-b. When the board finds a candidate for original appointment or an officer physically incapacitated for service, it will conclude the examination by finding and reporting in full the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his disability. The finding of the board will be stated as follows: "The board is of the opinion that ———————————— is physically incapacitated for military service. His disability is due to ————————————," and will be signed by all members, including the medical officer or officers. If any member dissents from the opinion of the board, it will be so stated.

35-a. *Physical fitness of candidates for original appointments.*—Where practicable, an officer of the Medical Corps will be detailed on every examining board, but where this is not practicable, and in cases of original appointments, the candidate may be examined by any resident physician who is a regular practitioner in good standing, who will furnish the examining board with a certificate as to the fitness or unfitness of the candidate for military service. The physical examination of candidates for original appointment, up to and including the grade of captain, will conform to the general requirements of the physical examination prescribed for a recruit; Provided, That the candidate must be between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, except where the age limit is

specially waived in orders because of the previous military service and experience of a candidate.

35-b. *Physical fitness for promotion.*—In examinations for promotion, the medical officer or officers will make a thorough examination of the officer and report his or their opinion in writing to the board. If the medical officers find from their examination that there is no disqualifying physical defects in the officer examined, and such finding is concurred in by the full board, the further examination by the officer may be preceded with, and the board may conduct such tests of the officer's skill and endurance in horsemanship as may be necessary to establish his fitness for promotion.

35-c. Defects of vision that may be entirely corrected by glasses do not disqualify, unless they are due to or are accompanied by organic disease.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS.

36-a. Officers should, as far as possible, be selected from among capable non-commissioned officers, preference being given to those who have qualified as "Candidates," but as original appointments to commissioned office will, in many cases, be made from civil life, and as the period allowed for preparation is necessarily short, the scope of the professional examination must be limited by these considerations. Examinations for original appointment will in all cases be written, but will be designed to determine the general ability and intellectual qualifications of the candidate, and his capacity for acquiring information, rather than to test his actual knowledge of professional subjects.

36-b. If any charge of immorality, dishonesty, intemperance or other conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman is presented against a candidate before an examining board, or if any suspicion of such conduct appears against him, it shall be stated to him, and he shall be required to satisfy the board that such charge or suspicion is unfounded, failing in which, the board shall report adversely upon him, stating fully the reasons therefor in its report.

36-c. In examinations for original appointment it will not be necessary for a candidate to appear before the full board, the examination may be taken before any member of the board, or before an officier not a member of the board who may be detailed to conduct the examination. In the latter case, the officer so detailed will, immediately upon the conclusion of the examination, transmit all papers to the president of the board.

36-d. Candidates for original appointment must attain a general average of at least seventy-five per cent. In such examination the standard of each subject will be one-hundred per cent., and the general average of the candidate may be obtained by multiplying by its relative weight the percentage allowed him upon each subject, and dividing the sum of the resultant products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient being the general average.

36-e. Every candidate for original appointment will submit a communication, in his own writing and language, embodying the

following facts: Residence, occupation, date and place of birth, name of any school or college which he may have attended or from which he may have graduated, and a complete statement of any previous military service. This communication will be addressed to the president of the board, and the writer will sign it with his full name. The board will consider this communication in determining the efficiency of the candidate in grammar, spelling and writing, but examination in these subjects is not necessarily limited to the consideration of this communication.

36-f. Upon the presentation to the board of a certificate or other evidence by the candidate of his graduation from any well-known and recognized college or institution of higher learning, the non-professional and elementary features of his examination may be dispensed with; otherwise the examination will be conducted in the following order:

Elementary examination:

1. Grammar, spelling and writing, relative weight 4.
2. Arithmetic, relative weight 4.
3. Geography, relative weight 2.
4. History, relative weight 2.

Professional examination:

5. Administration.

   Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, paragraphs 79 to 90—"Enlistments"; paragraphs 117 to 134—"Discharges," etc.; paragraphs 746 to 748-o—"Clothing Allotments and Allowances," relative weight 3.

6. Military Law.

   The Military Code of Florida, sections 668 to 737 (General Statutes of Florida, as amended), relative weight 3.

7. Elementary Principles.

   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, pages 7 to 17, inclusive; relative weight 3.

8. Drill Regulations.

   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia (Extracts from the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), pages 43 to 75, inclusive—"Definitions," and "School of the Soldier;" relative weight 4.

9. Guard Duty.

   Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia (Extracts from the U. S. Manual Guard Duty), pages 121 to 145, inclusive; relative weight 3.

10. Small Arms Firing Regulations.

U. S. Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, pages 7 to 21, inclusive, "Definitions," etc.; relative weight 2.

11. First Aid.

Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, pages 166 to 179, inclusive. "Care of Health," and "First Aid Rules;" relative weight 2.

(List of publications required for study preparatory for examination for original appointment):

General Orders, Nos. 19, series of 1905, 30, series of 1908, and 13, series of 1910, General Headquarters, N. G. F. Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia. Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual U. S. 1909.

37-a. Candidates for original appointments who are to be assigned to staff positions will be examined upon additional subjects, as follows:

37-b. *For Adjutants.*

Administration:

Paragraphs 261 to 280—"Rosters, Detachments and Daily Service," and paragraphs 778 to 809—"Military Correspondence and Orders," U. S. Army Regulations.

Field Service Regulations:
Paragraphs 27 to 58, inclusive—"Orders."

37-c. *For Quartermasters.*

Administration:

"Property Accountability," "Surveys," and preparation of Returns of Public Property—Regulations for the National Guard of Florida.

Quartermaster's Manual—Paragraphs 469 to 477—"Care of Public Property," and paragraphs 500 to 533, "Transportation."

Field Service Regulations:

Paragraphs 396 to 404—"Wagon trains," and 411 to 440—"Transportation by rail."

37-d. *For Commissaries.*

Administration:

Manual for the Subsistence Department, paragraphs

62 to 66—"Equipment of Commissaries," 186 to 203—"Ration issues and other issues."

Army Ration Issue and Conversation Tables—The "Field Ration," and "Travel Ration."

Preparation of Returns of Subsistence stores and other subsistence forms.

Field Service Regulations:
Paragraphs 361 to 395—"Subsistence."

37-e. If upon his first examination a candidate for original appointment shall fail to pass, the board may recommend that he be given a second examination, in which case he will be ordered before a board for second examination; Provided, however, that the second examination shall be taken within thirty days from the date on which he finished the first.

38-a. *Medical Officers.*—It will not be necessary for candidates for original appointment in the Medical Corps to appear in person before the Medical Examining Board established under paragraph 32-a of these Regulations. The examination may be conducted through correspondence. The scope of the examination will include morals, habits, physical and professional qualifications of the candidates, and their general aptitude for military service; and the board will report unfavorably should it have reasonable doubt in any of these particulars. A candidate must be a citizen of the State of Florida, between twenty-two and forty-five years of age, except in the case of those who have served honorably in the Army of the United States, either as volunteers or as acting assistant (contract) surgeons. A candidate for appointment will forward to the Recorder of the Medical Examining Board the certificate of two regular practicing physicians of the community in which he resides to the effect that they know him to be of sound health and good character; that they, or one of them, have examined him and find him to be physically qualified for military service; that he is a graduate of some recognized medical college (naming the college); that he has passed the examination required by the law of this State, and that he is a regular practitioner. This certificate will be accompanied by a communication from the candidate, giving his residence, and stating the date and place of his birth, the name of any institution, of learning which he may have attended or graduated from, and giving details as to any previous military service which he may have performed. This communciation the candidate will sign with his full name. When the papers of the candidate have been passed upon by the Medical Examining Board, and the examination is completed, the report will be forwarded, with the recommendations of the board to the The Adjutant General.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

39-a. Examinations for promotion will cover the three phases mentioned in paragraph 34-a, namely—physical condition, general efficiency and professional fitness.

39-b. *Fitness as Regards General Efficiency.*—The physical condition of a candidate for promotion having been determined, his fitness as regards general efficiency will next be examined into. In this connection, the use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past, his ability to apply practically his professional knowledge, and his general trustworthiness and ability in the performance of his official duties will be taken into consideration. To this end, whenever an officer is ordered for examination for promotion, The Adjutant General of the State will forward to the president of the board all papers on file in his office pertaining to or effecting the efficiency of the officer; the commanding officer under whom he is serving and the commanding officer of his regiment, *without further instructions*, will furnish to the examining board, in writing, a concise statement of the use the officer has made of his opportunities for perfecting himself in his professional duties, of his appreciation of his responsibilities as an officer, and, in the case of line officers, of his efficiency in control of troops and his power of commanding men. In case the statement contains facts showing any disqualifications or failure on the part of an officer in these respects, a copy of the statement will be furnished to the officer concerned by the officer making it, at the time that it is made. In the absence of evidence to the contrary from authoritative sources, an officer's fitness as to general efficiency in the grade which he has filled will be assumed.

40-a. *Professional Fitness.*—Examinations in all professional subjects will be (1) practical, (2) written. During the examination as to the practical ability of an officer, all members of the board, except the medical officers, should be present. The examination will be such as will fully test an officer's knowledge of the general principles of the duties pertaining to the particular corps, department or arm of the service that will devolve upon him by reason of his promotion to the next higher grade. In all examinations the board will form their opinion of an officer's professional qualifications by comparison of his knowledge with his age, length of service, and opportunities for acquiring such knowledge. The examination will be in no sense scholastic, and the practical exercises and problems will not be so framed as to require a knowledge which extends beyond the functions of the next higher grade.

40-b. Any officer who has graduated from any of the special service schools of the Regular Army, will be exempt from all professional examination for the grade of major, or the grade next above that held by him at graduation, for three years from the date of his graduation.

40-c. In the practical tests, the board will prepare such program of practical exercises appropriate to the subjects of the examination, as it may deem necessary to demonstrate the officer's capacity to perform properly the duties of the office for which he is examined.

40-d. Commanding officers of posts at or in the vicinity of which boards may be appointed to meet, will furnish, upon request,

such available troops and material as may be required by boards in the execution of this order. The practical exercises will never be omitted or curtailed.

40-e. In the case of failure upon practical examination in any subject the board will conduct a second practical test of sufficient scope to determine beyond doubt the officer's actual degree of efficiency in the subject.

40-f. Questions for written examinations will be supplied to examining boards from the office of The Adjutant General. Such examinations will be sufficiently comprehensive in scope to test properly the officer's knowledge of the whole subject. They may be conducted in the presence of one member of the board, for which purpose the board may be divided into committees before whom the examination will be continued until completed, after which the board will reassemble to determine its findings.

40-g. In conducting examinations the officer being examined will be furnished with only such number of questions, or be required to conduct such practical exercises as he may be able to answer, or complete before a recess or adjournment is taken. As each group of questions is answered, or each exercise is completed, each member of the board will note his estimate of the value of each answer given or the exercise conducted, and the mean of all these estimates of any questions or exercises will be the mark of the board on that question or exercise. From the marks thus determined by the board for the questions or exercises in any subject, the percentage made in that subject will be calculated.

40-h. In examinations for promotion the standard of each subject will be one hundred, and the general average of the officer examined may be obtained by multiplying by its relative weight the percentage allowed him by the board upon each subject, and dividing the sum of the resultant products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient being the general average. No officer will be recommended for promotion by a board who fails to attain the following standards:

(1) A minimum of sixty-five per cent on each group of practical exercises in each subject, and on each group of questions in each subject of the written examination.

(2) A minimum of seventy-five per cent as the general average upon all exercises and subjects making up the examination.

FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR.

Practical Exercises:

1. Horsemanship. A practical test to determine whether or not the officer is sufficiently skilled in horsemanship to perform the duties which will devolve upon him if promoted; relative weight 4.

2. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises of close order drill appropriate to a battalion; relative weight 4.

3. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises and maneuvers of extended order drill appropriate to a battalion; relative weight 4.

Written Examination.

4. Administration.

Regulations for the National Guard of Florida; to be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations, and may include the preparation of reports, quartermaster's, and subsistence papers and accounts; relative weight 3.

5. Drill Regulations.

Questions up to and including the "School of the battalion," and on "Ceremonies." (Text book—U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations); relative weight 4.

6. Field Service Regulations.

To Be sufficiently extended in scope to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations); relative weight 3.

7. Small Arms Firing Regulations.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties arising under the regulations. May include the preparation of records and reports. (Text book—U. S. Provisional Manual for Small Arms Practice); relative weight 2.

8. Military Field Engineering.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely—Beach's "Manual on Military Field Engineering;" relative weight 2.

9. Military Topography.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely—Root's "Military Topography and Sketching;" relative weight 3.

10. Military Law.

The Military Code of Florida, (G. O. No. 13, series 1910 from General Headquarters, N. G. F.); general courts-martial and inferior courts-martial; courts of inquiry; military government; the employment of military force. (Text books—U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial; Davis' "Treatise on Military Law"); relative weight 4.

11. Minor Tactics.

The advance guard; out posts; the cavalry screen; rear guards. (Text books—U. S. Field Service Regulations; Wagner's "Security and Information," and "Studies in Minor Tactics"); relative weight 3.

12. Military Hygiene.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized Text book, namely—Ashburn's "Elements of Military Hygiene;" relative weight 3.

40-i. Officers of the staff corps and departments nominated by election for appointment as majors in the line, will be required to undergo the foregoing examination.

40-k. Officers who are eligible for promotion or appointment as majors in the line, may, without awaiting a vacancy in the grade, apply to be ordered before a board to test their qualification for such position, and such requests shall be granted where expense to the State is not involved in assemblying the board, etc. Officers so going before boards upon their own application, will, if they satisfactorily pass the examination, be carried upon a list in the office of The Adjutant General, and, for three years thereafter, they shall, subject to physical examination at the time, be eligible for appointment as majors without further professional examination; subject, however, to the provisions of paragraph 27 of these Regulations.

40-K. For Promotion to the Grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Practical Exercises:

1. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises to close order drill appropriate to a regiment, and to the ceremonies; relative weight 4.

2. A practical demonstration of the ability of the officer to instruct and command troops in the exercises and maneuvers of extended order drill appropriate to a regiment; relative weight 4.

3. One or more tactical problems, to be prepared and given by the board. The officer being required to prepare the orders for the troops and to indicate on a military map or maps furnished him for the purpose the positions of the troops for such actions as would be demanded under the conditions of the problem; relative weight 4.

Written Examination:

4. Administration.

Regulations for the National Guard of Florida; to be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, as well as with his duties under the regulations, and may include the preparation of reports, quartermaster's and subsistence papers and accounts; relative weight 3.

5. Drill Regulations.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, and with particular reference to "Evolutions of the Regiment," "Ceremonies," "Advance and rear guard," "Camping," etc.; relative weight 4.

6. Field Service Regulations.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject generally, and to include the preparation of field orders; questions on the service of information and on the service of security, etc. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations); relative weight 3.

7. Military Field Engineering.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in authorized text book, namely—Beach's "Manual on Military Field Engineering;" relative weight 3.

8. Military Topography.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely—Root's "Military Topography and Sketching;" relative weight 3.

9. **Military Law.**

The Military Code of Florida (G. O. No. 13, series 1910, from General Headquarters, N. G. F.); the methods of procedure which would be proper under assumed conditions in relation to the conduct of courts-martial; courts of inquiry; military commissions; the employment of military force; military government. (Text books—U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial; Davis' "Treatise on Military Law"); relative weight 4.

10. Minor Tactics.

Characteristics of the three arms; infantry in attack and defense; cavalry in attack and defense; artillery in attack and defense. (Text book—U. S. Field Service Regulations, Wagner's "Security and Information," and "Studies in Minor Tactics"); relative weight 3.

11. Military Hygiene.

To be sufficiently extended to determine whether or not the officer is familiar with the subject as treated in the authorized text book, namely—Ashburn's "Elements of Military Hygiene;" relative weight 3.

PROMOTION IN THE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

41-a. (Rules for examinations for promotion in the Medical Corps will be announced in subsequent orders.)

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AS TO COMPETENCY OF OFFICERS.

42-a. An officer ordered before an examining board under paragraph (a), of Section 1252 of the Military Code, and paragraph 31-c of these Regulations, to test his fitness for practical service, will be examined as follows:

1. Along the lines of inquiry suggested by any complaint filed against him; which may cover:—
   a. Competency, as evidenced by the manner in which he has discharged official duties which have devolved upon him.
   b. Neglects, either by mismanagement, or failure to properly perform the duties relating to his office.
   c. Misconduct in civil life for which he is not amenable to trial by court martial.
2. Physical examination to test his fitness for military service.
3. Mental and professional qualifications.

The examination under the last named division will be designed to determine whether or not the officer has the ordinary educational qualifications necessary to the performance of duty under his commission, and, whether or not the officer is sufficienly proficient in his knowledge of professional subjects to properly discharge the duties of his office. The examination in the latter particular will cover all professional subjects which are prescribed for study by officers of the same grade and arm of the service, and will be sufficiently extended to fully determine the officer's understanding and knowledge of them.

The standard in all subjects shall be one hundred, and an officer shall be considered to be unable and unfit to discharge the duties of his office who fails to attain a general average of seventy-five per cent.

GENERAL PROVISIONS; RECORD.

43-a. There will be attached to and filed with the record in each case a copy of all questions asked and a description of all practical exercises conducted in the examinations, which will show in the case of oral and practical examinations, the marks assigned by the individual members of the board and the marks assigned by the board as a whole. In the case of a written examination each question will be attached to the record, which will show the answers as written by the candidate or officer under examination, the marks assigned to each answer by the individual members of the board, and the marks assigned by the board as a whole to each.

43-b. At the conclusion of an examination the candidate or officer will be required to sign and submit a certificate to the effect that he has not received assistance from any unauthorized source.

43-c. The finding of a board will be stated according to circumstances, conforming in a general way to the following forms:

In Examinations for Promotion: "The board is of the opinion that ———— has the general efficiency and the physical and professional qualifications to perform the duties of the next grade to which he may be eligible, and does therefore recommend his promotion thereto"; or, "has the ———— but not the ———— qualifications to perform the duties of the next grade to which he will be eligible, and does not, therefore, recommend his promotion thereto."

In Special Examinations as to Competency of Officers: "The board has thoroughly investigated the complaints filed against ———— and has examined him fully as to his physical, intellectual and professional qualifications, and is of the opinion that he is fit for practical service and able to perform the duties of the office which he now holds"; or, " and we are of the opinion that he has the ———— but not the ———— qualifications to perform the duties of the office which he holds, and we, therefore, recommend that his commission be vacated and that he be discharged the service of the State."

43-d. But one copy of the proceedings and record of boards of examination will be required.

43-e. The proceedings of examining boards will be made up according to forms furnished by the Military Department, and when completed, will be forwarded without delay to The Adjutant General for the final action of the Governor.

43-f. Where travel is involved to conduct the examination of officers for promotion, transportation will be provided and the actual and necessary expenses will be paid by the State. In the case of special examinations held under paragraph a, of Section 682 of the Military Code, pay and mileage will be allowed, as provided for under the section mentioned.

EXAMINATIONS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

44-a. Non-commissioned officers will be selected from the most capable and efficient enlisted men of a command, consideration being given to their length of service and experience; the sergeants being appointed, as a rule, from among the corporals. No warrant as a non-commissioned officer will be issued until the soldier has passed a satisfactory examination. Boards for the examination of enlisted men for appointment as non-commissioned staff officers will be appointed from among the officers of the regiment by the commanding officer of the regiment; not less than three officers being required to compose such boards. Boards for the examination of enlisted men for appointment as company non-commissioned officers will be composed of the officers of the organization in which the appointments are to be made.

44-b. Forms and questions for the examination of candidates for appointment as non-commissioned officers may be obtained upon application to the office of The Adjutant General.

44-c. The standard of each practical test and subject shall be one hundred, and no candidate shall be regarded as having passed who fails to attain a percentage of sixty-five per cent in each test and subject and a minimum general average of seventy-five per cent. The general average will be obtained as prescribed under paragraph 36-d of these Regulations.

44-d. Examinations for the grade of corporal will cover:

1. A practical demonstration of the ability of the soldier to read intelligently and well; relative weight 3.
2. A practical demonstration of the ability of the soldier to write legibly and grammatically, and to spell. (This test may be based upon his written answers to questions in the written examination); relative weight 3.
3. A practical demonstration of the ability of the soldier to command and instruct men in the exercises and maneuvers of drill, up to and including the "School of the squad;" relative weight 4.

4. A recitation of the general orders prescribed for a sentinel on post; relative weight 3.

Written Examination: The written examination will be based entirely upon subjects covered by the "Manual for Privates of Infantry in the Organized Militia."

5. Drill Regulations.—Questions on "Definitions," and subject matter from page 43 to page 104; relative weight 4.

6. Guard duty. Questions on subject matter from page 123 to page 143; relative weight 3.

7. Care of the rifle and rifle firing. Questions on subject matter from pages 21 to 37, inclusive; relative weight 3.

8. Military Principles. Pages 7 to 15, inclusive; relative weight 3.

9. Pitching tents. Questions on subject matter pages 98 to 104, inclusive; relative weight 2.

10. Care of the health and "first aid" rules. Questions on subject matter, pages 166 to 179, inclusive; relative weight 2.

44-c. Examinations for the grade of sergeant will cover—

1. A practical test of the ability of the soldier to command and instruct men in the exercises and maneuvers of drill, up to the "School of the Company"; relative weight 4.

2. A practical test of the ability of the soldier to instruct men in sighting and aiming the rifle; relative weight 3.

3. A practical test of the ability of the soldier to apply the rules for first aid as set out in the "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia"; relative weight 2.

Written Examination: The written examination will be based entirely upon the subjects covered by the "Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia."

4. Military principles; questions on pages 7 to 15, inclusive; relative weight 3.

5. The rifle and its care; rifle firing; relative weight 2.

6. Drill regulations, as covered by the book; relative weight 4.

7. Pitching tents, as covered by the book; relative weight 2.

8. Guard duty, as covered by the book; relative weight 3.

9. Patrols; advance and rear guards; as covered by the book; relative weight 3.

10. Care of health and first aid rules; as covered by the book; relative weight 2.

44-f. Reports of examining boards upon examinations of enlisted men for appointment to non-commissioned office will be forwarded, as soon as completed, to regimental headquarters, for the consideration of the regimental commander.

44-g. Any enlisted man who has served one year may apply to his company commander to take the examination for appointment as corporal, and, if his service has been honest and faithful, he will be permitted to do so. Should he pass satisfactorily the prescribed examination, he will be eligible for appointment as corporal, without further examination, at any time within two years thereafter.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida,
Tallahassee, April 27, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 16.

1. Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade, is hereby detailed to command the camp of instruction for commissioned officers provided for under General Order No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters.

2. All officers of the line in the National Guard of Florida, including the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps; all officers of the staff corps and departments detailed to duty on the staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade, and such additional officers of the staff corps and departments as may be specially ordered or authorized to do, will attend and participate in this camp of instruction. These officers will arrange their departure from their home stations in such time as to reach the camp at St. Augustine not later than the night of May 15; reporting, immediately upon arrival, to the commanding officer of the camp.

3. Paragraph 5 of War Department General Order No. 4, c. s., is as follows:

> "While these camps are designed primarily for company and battalion staff officers, field and regimental staff officers should be invited to attend, with the understanding that all questions of rank will be temporarily laid aside. It is considered that the general efficiency of the

organized militia will be materially increased if all infantry officers receive the benefits of the course of instruction provided for herein."

It will, therefore, be understood that during the period of this camp all questions of rank will be waived, and all officers alike, regardless of their rank, will be subject to the direction of the regularly detailed instructors in all matters pertaining to the course of instruction.

4. Under the provisions of paragraph 2, War Department General Order No. 4 c. s., this camp of instruction will be conducted under the supervision of the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, who will be represented at the camp by Lieutenant-Colonel *George T. Bartlett*, General Staff, U. S. Army, Chief of Staff; this officer, under General Order No. 8 c. s., Department of the Gulf, having been detailed in charge of the general scheme of instruction for militia officers within the department.

The detail of the following named officers as instructors is announced and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade, N. G. F.
Major *David Baker*, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.
Captain *Howard R. Hickok*, 15th Cavalry, U. S. Army.
Captain *William M. Fassett*, 13th Infantry, U. S. Army.
Captain *George F. Baltzell*, 5th Infantry, U. S. Army.
Captain *Mathew E. Hanna*, 3rd Cavalry, U. S. Army.
Captain *John W. Wright*, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army.

5. Each officer attending the camp will take with him the following text books:

Officers of the Medical Corps:

Manual for the Medical Department.
Drill Regulations and Outlines of First Aid, for the Hospital Corps.
U. S. Army Regulations.
War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia.
Manual for Privates of Infantry in the Organized Militia.

All Other Officers:

U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations.
U. S. Field Service Regulations.
Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903.
Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.
Manual for Privates of Infantry in the Organized Militia.
U. S. Army Regulations.
War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia.
"Military Map Reading," Sherrill.
"Studies in Minor Tactics."

General Orders from these Headquarters:

No. 19, series of 1905.
No. 30, series of 1908.
No. 13, series of 1910.

6. Officers will wear the service uniform and will take with them their complete equipment for service in the field, including revolver, saber, etc. The following articles are regarded as essential:

Watch.
Compass.
Field Glasses.
Note Book.
Pencils (including red and blue.)
Canteen.
Haversack.
Two canteen-haversack straps, r. l.
Poncho, or rain cape.

In addition, all officers—except those of the Medical Corps—should report with the arms and equipments of a private soldier, including:

U. S. magazine rifle, cal. 30, model 1903.
Bayonet and bayonet scabbard.
Gun Sling.
Cartridge belt, fastener and pertaining equipments.

To enable all officers to comply with the above requirement, post commanders will require company commanders to issue to staff officers the articles mentioned for temporary use, taking memorandum receipt therefor.

7. The camp will be established on the reservation immediately in front of the State Arsenal. It will be ready in advance and the Post Quartermaster will assign tents to officers immediately upon their arrival. (The tents will be lighted.)

8. Each officer will be issued, for his use during the camp, a cot, one or more blankets and a mosquito net, if required. They will be expected to bring with them all other bedding, toilet articles, etc., required for their comfort; the baggage allowance being limited, however, to one hundred and fifty pounds.

9. Transportation requests for the travel directed under this order will be applied for, not later than May 10, to the Quartermaster General, State Arsenal, St. Augustine, Florida. Applications should be made by each post commander for all of the officers at his post, except officers of the Brigade Staff and of the staff corps and departments, who should make application individually.

11. Officers desiring to ship baggage or equipment by express in advance of their coming may do so. Such shipments should be addressed to The Post Quartermaster, Camp of Instruction for Officers, N. G. F., St. Augustine, Florida. All charges on such shipment must be prepaid.

12. A post quartermaster sergeant will meet the trains arriving at St. Augustine on the afternoon and night of May 15, and officers should turn over to him checks for their baggage, which will then be transported to the camp for them without cost.

13. For the convenience of officers attending this camp, arrangements have been made with a caterer to establish a mess on the reservation and adjoining the camp, at which all officers may be accommodated. The charge for this service will be six dollars for the full period—commencing with supper on the night of May 15, and concluding with breakfast on the morning of May 21, or fifty cents per single meal.

14. Pay rolls covering this service will be prepared at the office of The Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, April 28, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

1. Conforming to the plan of organization provided for under paragraph 19, of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia, as amended by Circular No. 2, Division Militia Affairs, dated January 27, 1910, the following amendments of the plan of organization for the National Guard of Florida, as prescribed under General Order No 29, series of 1909, from these headquarters, are announced:

* * * * * * * * *

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

* * * * * * * * *

The Ordnance Department:

1 major, for detail to the Brigade Staff.
1 major, for detail to the Brigade Staff as signal officer.
1 major, for detail to the Brigade Staff as inspector of small arms practice.

2 captains, for detail—one to each regiment of infantry, as assistant inspectors of small arms practice.

2 *first lieutenants, for detail to the Brigade Staff as aids.*
3 ordnance sergeants, for duty at General Headquarters, or detail to duty at posts.

THE LINE.

* * * * * * * * *

1 brigade, to be composed of—

1 brigadier general.
Staff, to be organized as follows:
By detail from the several staff corps and departments—

* * * * * * * * *

2 *aids, lieutenants* (*Detailed from the Ordnance Dement*).

* * * * * * * * *

2. So much of General Order No. 29, series of 1909, from these headquarters, as authorizes additional strength in Companies A, B and D of the First Regiment Infantry for the information of a machine gun platoon, is hereby rescinded.

3. The following executive order is published for the information of all concerned.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Tallahassee, April 21, 1910.

In consideration of the report and recommendations of the inspector who recently inspected Company M, First Infantry, and acting under paragraph b of Section 729 of the Military Code, it is directed that the necessary orders be issued providing for the disbandment of that company because of general inefficiency and failure to properly care for and protect the public military property entrusted to it.

Arrangements will be made for the turning in of all property to the State Arsenal, and, when this has been accomplished, the officers and enlisted men will be discharged the service of the State.

ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
Governor.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, Company M, First Infantry, is hereby disbanded. The Commanding Officer will take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure all public military property, of every character whatsoever, which may have been issued for the use of the organization, and will be guided by instructions given him direct as to the turning in of the same. All members of the company, against whom there are no charges, will be honorably discharged as soon as they have turned in all property for which they are responsible. The regular form of discharge certificate will be issued them.

4. The following named officers have, upon their own request, been placed upon the Retired List of the National Guard of Florida:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel *Frank X. Schuller*, April 26, 1910.

MILITARY RECORD.

Frank X. Schuller enlisted in Company C, Second (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, June 9, 1890; re-enlisted July 10, 1893, and July 11, 1896. He was appointed corporal in March, 1892, sergeant in May, 1893, and first sergeant in 1896. He was commissioned second lieutenant March 3, 1897, and assigned to Company C. Upon the declaration of war with Spain, he was enrolled in the United States Volunteers as second lieutenant of Company C, First Florida Volunteer Infantry (April 25, 1898), and was mustered into the United States service May 20, 1898. He was detailed as acting regimental commissary under Regimental G. O. No. 2, dated May 25, 1898, and was commissioned captain and assigned as regimental quartermaster October 10, 1898. Upon the muster-out of the United States' service of his regiment, he resumed duty in the Florida State Troops under his commission as second lieutenant; was appointed first lieutenant April 18, 1899, and captain September 19, 1899; being assigned to the command of Company C. Upon the organization of the Second Regiment Infantry he was assigned as regimental quartermaster (February 1, 1900); was appointed major and assigned to command the First Battalion, Second Infantry, May 20, 1903, and was appointed colonel and assigned the command of the regiment May 20, 1907.

Service continuous since June 9, 1890. Awarded Fifteen-year Service Medal.

SUPERNUMERARY LIST.

Major *Harvey R. Payne*, April 20, 1910.

MILITARY RECORD.

Harvey R. Payne enlisted May 1, 1897, in Company A, First (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, and re-enlisted May 3, 1901. He was enrolled in the United States Volunteers for the war with Spain April 23, 1898, and was mustered in as a private of Company E, First Florida Volunteer Infantry, on May 23, 1898, serving until the regiment was mustered out of the United States' Service, when he returned to duty as a private in Company A. He was appointed company quartermaster sergeant in May, 1901; was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to Company A, First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, January 12, 1903, and captain of the same company August 9, 1905. Detailed as quartermaster, First Brigade, March 24, 1906; appointed major and assigned to command First Battalion, First Infantry, June 26, 1907; relieved and assigned to the Supernumerary List January 21, 1908.

Service continuous since May 1, 1897.

5. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Emmett T. Riley*, Company G, April 20, 1910.

First Lieutenant *Robert M. Simpson*, Company L, April 26, 1910.

6. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Louis H. Mattair, to be Inspector General with rank of Major, from April 14, 1910; vice *Rawls*, resigned. Assigned to duty on the Staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade. (Appointed April 14, 1910.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Harry M. deMontmollin, to be Assistant Commissary General with rank of Colonel, from January 8, 1901. Appointed January 8, 1910. Assigned to duty as Acting Commissary General.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *William E. Sweeney*, to be Captain of Company B, with rank from April 4, 1910, promoted; vice *Metcalf, relieved*. (Appointed April 4, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *Albert E. Barrs*, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from April 4, 1910, promoted; vice *Sweeney*, promoted. (Appointed April 4, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *J. J. Carmichael*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from July 20, 1909; reappointed December 13, 1909.

First Sergeant (Candidate) *George W. Conover*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from February 19, 1910; vice *Bassett*, resigned. (Appointed February 19, 1910.)

First Sergeant *Harold C. Tyler*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from February 24, 1910; vice *Colson*, promoted. (Appointed March 2, 1910.)

Regimental Sergeant Major *A. Wright Ellis*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from February 25, 1910; vice *Daniel*, promoted. (Appointed March 2, 1910.)

NAVAL MILITIA.

Captain *John H. Bland*, to be Naval Secretary on the Staff of the Governor, with rank from May 24, 1905; reappointed April 14, 1910.

7. The commission of the present major of the Third Battalion, First Infantry, having expired, an election is hereby called for the purpose of making a nomination for filling this office; which election will be conducted as prescribed by paragraph 27 of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida (as published in General Order No. 7, c. s., from these headquarters). This election will be held on May 15, 1910, by which date the ballots of all officers qualified to vote in this election will be filed with the officer herein detailed as inspector.

Detail for inspector of election:
Major *Samuel A. Rawls*, Adjutant General, First Brigade.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, May 10, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 18.

1. Paragraph 27 of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida (as published in General Order, No. 7, c. s. from General Headquarters) is amended and republished and prescribed as follows:

> 27. When a vacancy occurs among the majors of infantry a successor shall be elected by the captains of the regiment residing within the district of the battalion for which the major is to be chosen, and by the colonel and lieutenant colonel of the regiment and the major of the battalion. Those eligible for election will be the major holding office at the time, the captains of the regiment residing within such battalion district and officers of either the grade of captain or major in the staff corps or departments who may also reside within the battalion district. Company officers will be elected by the members of their respective organizations who, during the six months immediately preceding the election, shall have performed not less than sixty per cent of the duty required of them, and who shall not at the time be indebted to the company. The appointment of regimental and battalion staff officers will be made upon the recommendation of their immediate commanding officers.

2. The following named officer has, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List of the National Guard of Florida:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major *Alfred Boyd Small*; May 9, 1910.

MILITARY RECORD.

Alfred Boyd Small enlisted in Company D, Fifth (Separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, in 1896, and was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to the same organization December 11, 1896; was commissioned Captain August 19, 1897, and re-commissioned Captain August 24, 1900. He was appointed Major June 23, 1903, and assigned to command the Second Battalion, First Infantry, Florida State Troops; reappointed June 23, 1907.

Service continuous since 1896.

3. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Harold C. Tyler*, Company D; April 29, 1910.

4. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lucian B. Mitchell, to be First Lieutenant with rank from April 26, 1910. Assigned to duty with the Second Regiment Infantry, and as post surgeon at Tampa. (Appointed May 2, 1910.)

FIRST INFANTRY.

Battalion Sergeant Major *Robert T. McEachern*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from April 30, 1910; vice *Barrs* promoted. (Appointed April 30, 1910.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Albert Hazen Blanding*, to be Colonel with rank from April 30, 1910, promoted; vice *Schuller* retired. (Appointed April 30, 1910.)

First Lieutenant *William L. Wall*, to be Captain of Company E, with rank from May 5, 1910, promoted; vice *Wills* relieved. (Appointed May 5, 1910.)

First Lieutenant *Joseph Bell*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from May 15, 1907; re-appointed April 30, 1910.

Sergeant *William F. Moon*, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from February 15, 1910; vice *McGrew* transferred.

Second Lieutenant *DeWitt C. Jones*, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, with rank from March 12, 1910, promoted; vice *Wall* promoted. (Appointed March 12, 1910.)

Sergeant *Henry A. Mathews*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from April 12, 1910; vice *Bouquardez* resigned. (Appointed April 21, 1910.)

5. The Major of the Second Battalion, First Infantry, having, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List, an election is hereby called for the purpose of making a nomination for filling this office; which election wil be conducted as prescribed by paragraph 27 of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida. This election will be held on May 20, 1910, by which date the ballots of all officers qualified to vote will be filed with the officer herein detailed as inspector.

Detail for inspector of election:
Major *Samuel A. Rawls*, Adjutant General, First Brigade.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, May 14, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

Before a general court-martial convened at Daytona, Florida, pursuant to General Orders, No. 12, current series from these headquarters, and of which Colonel *William A. MacWilliams*, Quartermaster's Department, was president, and Major *Richard P. Daniel, jr.*, Judge-Advocate General's Department, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

1. Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry.

CHARGE I. "Absence from inspection, in violation of the 33d Article of War."

Specification 1. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity, did fail to appear at the time fixed and at the place appointed by his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, for the annual inspection of his company under Section 14 of the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, and under Section 729 of the General Statutes of Florida, as amended, to-wit: at 8:00 o'clock p. m., on March 9, 1910, at the armory of Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, at Daytona, Florida.

"This at Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910."

CHARGE II. "Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Specification 1. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to attend the ceremony of annual inspection of Company K,

2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, at its armory, on March 9, 1910, did willfully disobey the same.

"This at Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910."

Specification 2. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, commanding Company K, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to prepare and assemble his company for annual inspection at its armory in Daytona, Florida, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., on March 9, 1910, did willfully disobey the same by failing, refusing and neglecting to issue in due time the necessary and proper orders and instructions to the members of such company.

"This at Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910."

Specification 3. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to prepare all public property relating to Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, of every character whatsoever, for inspection and examination by the inspector in the annual inspection of Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, at its armory, on March 9, 1910; and having in accordance with the order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, been notified and directed by the inspector, namely: Major *H. M. Snow, jr.*, Quartermaster's Department, N. G. F., and Acting Inspector General, as to the hour at which such inspection and examination of property would be made, did willfully disobey such order.

"This at Daytona, Florida, March 9, 1910."

Specification 4. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, having received a lawful order from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to submit for examination to the inspecting officers at the annual inspection of Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, at its armory on March 9, 1910, all records and papers of such organization, including record and correspondence book, order books, files of orders, retained copies of all returns, reports, etc., and retained enlistment cards, did willfuly disobey the same.

"This at Daytona, Florida, March 9, 1910."

Specification 5. "In that Captain *Neville H. Clark*, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to prepare his company, namely: Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, for the annual inspection to be held at its armory in Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910, by making sure that every soldier was provided with every article of clothing and equipment required to fully arm and equip him for service in the field, did willfully disobey the same.

"This at Daytona, Florida, March 9, 1910."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the *Specification*, 1st Charge, "Not guilty."

To the 1st Charge, "Guilty."

To the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th *Specifications*, 2nd Charge, and the 2nd Charge, "Not guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the *Specifications*, 1st Charge, and of the 1st Charge, "Guilty."
Of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th *Specifications*, 2nd Charge, and of the 2nd Charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

"*To a fine of one hundred dollars* ($100.00), *and dismissal.*"
The record of trial having been submitted for the action of the Governor, the following are his orders thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Tallahassee, April 25, 1910.

The finding and sentence of a general court-martial convened under General Order No. 10, under date of April 2, 1910, in the case of Captain *Neville H. Clarke,* Company K, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, is hereby approved.

ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Florida.

Captian *Neville H. Clark*, 2nd Infantry, will pay over to his immediate commanding officer—the Commanding Officer, National Guard of Florida, at the Post of Daytona, Florida—within ten days from the date of this order the amount of the fine imposed as a part of the above sentence.

Captain *Neville H. Clark*, 2nd Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the National Guard of Florida, from May 14, 1910.

2. Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, Second Infantry.

CHARGE I. "Absence from inspection, in violation of the 33rd Article of War."

Specification: "In that Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity, did fail to appear at the time fixed and the place appointed by his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, for the inspection of his company, under Section 14, of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, and under Section 729 of the General Statutes of Florida as amended, to-wit: at 8:00 o'clock p. m., on March 9, 1910, at the armory of such company, at Daytona, Florida.
"This at Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910."

CHARGE II. "Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Specification: "In that Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the Commanding Officer of Company K, 2nd Infantry, N. G. F., to attend the annual inspection of Company K, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Florida, at its armory at Daytona, Florida, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., on March 9, 1910, did willfully disobey the same.
"This at Daytona, Florida, on March 9, 1910."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Guilty."

FINDINGS.

Of the *Specification*, 1st Charge, and of the 1st Charge, "Guilty."
Of the *Specification*, 2nd Charge, and of the 2nd Charge "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

"*To a fine of twenty-five dollars* ($25.00) *and dismissal.*"
The record of trial having been submitted for the action of the Governor, the following are his orders thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Tallahassee, April 25, 1910.

The finding and sentence of a general court-martial convened under General Order No. 10, under date of April 2, 1910, in the case of Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, of Company K, Second Infantry, National Guard of Florida, is hereby approved.

ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Florida.

Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, 2nd Infantry, will pay over to his immediate commanding officer—the Commanding Officer, National Guard of Florida, at Daytona, Florida—within ten days from the date of this order the amount of the fine imposed as a part of the above sentence.
Second Lieutenant *Thomas O. Milton*, 2nd Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the National Guard of Florida from May 14, 1910.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, May 25, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 20.

The examinations provided for under paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, for all officers ordered to attend the camp of instruction held under General Orders No. 16, c. s., from these headquarters, and who were absent from such camp, will be held at the respective home stations of such officers during the week commencing June 19, 1910, under the following prescribed rules and conditions:

a. The examination will cover the subjects which were prescribed under General Orders, No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, as the course of study preparatory to the recent camp of instruction for commissioned officers; namely—

1. Infantry Drill Regulations.
2. The rifle, its care, cleaning and inspection.
3. First aid.
4. Camp police and sanitation.
5. The Military Code of Florida.

Regulations for the National Guard of Florida:

6. The Summary Court.
7. Enlistments and Discharges.
8. Clothing, allotment and issues of.
9. Preparation of field orders.
10. Map reading.
11. Patrols.
12. Advance and rear guards.
13. Outposts.
14. Rations; components, issues, savings, supervision of kitchens and inspection of meals.

b. The list of text books and particular paragraphs to be covered is published in paragraph 2 of General Orders, No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters.

c. In each case the examination will be taken before an officer specially designated through special orders to conduct the same.

d. The examination being intended, primarily, to determine whether or not officers have pursued the course of study prescribed for them, it will not be severe or exacting, but will be designed to accomplish the above purpose rather than as a test of their proficiency.

e. Examination papers and questions upon all of the subjects named will be furnished from the office of The Adjutant General. When each examination has been concluded, the papers will be forwarded, under seal, direct to the president of the examining board detailed under this order, to be graded by the board.

f. In working out the problems and answering the questions under subjects 9 to 14, inclusive, the use of any and all text books will be permitted; but, at the conclusion of each examination, the officer will be required to sign a statement certifying on honor that he has not been prompted and has received no assistance from any unauthorized source.

g. As provided under paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, all officers undergoing this examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent.; failing in which they will be regarded as deficient, and will be ordered before a special board under Section 682 of the Military Code to test their qualifications for holding commissioned office.

Detail for the examining board:

Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade.
Colonel *William LeFils*, First Infantry.
Colonel *Albert H. Blanding*, Second Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, May 26, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 21.

1. Authority is hereby granted the Acting Surgeon General, National Guard of Florida, to enlist the entire strength authorized for the Hospital Corps under paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 29, series of 1909 from these headquarters, at the post of Jacksonville, Florida, with the exception of one sergeant, who shall be enlisted at St. Augustine, for duty at General Headquarters. The Hospital Corps as thus organized will be commanded by a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps, who, for the general purposes of discipline, administration, drill and instruction will have direct and immediate supervision and control over it. He will also have charge of and be accountable for all medical property and hospital equipment, relating to the two regimental hospitals and issued for the use of the several detachments comprising the corps, and of the uniforms and personal equipments of the enlisted men.

2. The medical officer assigned to command the Hospital Corps will be responsible for the training and efficiency of the corps. He will provide for and conduct the instruction of the men in the prescribed drill for the Hospital Corps, and, as well, in the respective and various duties which may be individually assigned them and for which special duties they may have severally been selected and enlisted.

3. The corps as organized under paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 29, series of 1909, from these headquarters, will be divided into detachments for detail as prescribed under paragraph 2 of the same order. The assignment of individuals to the several detachments will be made by name through the medium of special orders from these headquarters. Such assignments will be made upon the recommendation of the medical officer commanding the corps, when approved by the Acting Surgeon General, and such recommendations, when forwarded, will state, in addition to the name and rank, of the soldier, the particular duties for which he is known to be qualified, in which he has been trained, and for which he has been selected. The relief of a soldier from detail to any particular detachment will be accomplished, in like manner through orders. Recommendations for assignment or relief from

assignment may also originate with the senior medical officer on duty with the organization to which the detachment may be attached for duty in the field. In all cases, however, they will be written, and forwarded through the Acting Surgeon General.

4. Every effort will be made by the Acting Surgeon General and all officers of the Medical Corps to secure capable and efficient men for duty in the Hospital Corps, and to keep the corps recruited up, at all times, to the authorized and required standard of strength. Enlistments will be made with special reference, in each case, to the personal qualifications and fitness of each individual, including his mental and physical equipment, for the performance of the particular duties for which he has been selected and which he will be called upon to perform; this with relation to the plan of organization and assignment of duties contemplated and prescribed under paragraph 566 of the Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army.

5. Except when the several detachments are on duty in the field with the organizations of the line to which they may be permanently assigned, the entire corps will be under the control of the lieutenant of the Medical Corps commanding, subject, in matters of administration, drill and instruction to the supervision and direction of the Acting Surgeon General, and, in matters of discipline, to the supervision and control of the Commanding Officer of the post of Jacksonville.

6. As soon as the organization of the Hospital Corps has been effected, as provided for under this order, and suitable quarters—with adequate storing facilities—have been secured, there will be issued to the medical officer commanding, complete equipment for two regimental field hospitals, and such other medical property as may be required for the equipment of detachments other than those assigned to the First and Second regiments of infantry. The lieutenant commanding the corps will be accountable for all of this property, and will remain so unless or until otherwise directed under orders from these headquarters. He will be responsible for its care, safe-keeping and proper use at all times except when in use in the field under the control and direction of other officers of the Medical Corps.

7. When any organization of the line is ordered into the field for active duty, or for purposes of instruction, and its detachment of the Hospital Corps is ordered to duty with such organization, the lieutenant commanding the corps will direct the senior non-commissioned officer of such detachment to proceed with the men of the detachment, and all proper equipment, to the point designated under orders, and there to report to the senior medical officer on duty with the organization to which the detachment is assigned. He will at the same time forward (in the custody of the senior non-commissioned officer of the detachment—usually and if practicable) the field hospital equipment and other medical property necessary for the use of the detachment; turning the same over, *on memorandum receipt*, to the senior medical officer on duty with the organization to which the Hospital Corps detachment is assigned, who will thus become responsible for the care, safe-keeping and proper use of such hospital equipment and medical property during the period of its use in the field. Upon the conclusion of

the tour of duty in the field, and the return of the hospital equipment and medical property to the lieutenant commanding the Hospital Corps, the memorandum receipt held by him will be immediately cancelled and returned to the officer who gave it.

8. In no case will medical property and supplies be *formally* transferred except under the authority of orders from General Headquarters; nor will it be turned over by one officer to another under any conditions except such as prescribed under the foregoing paragraph.

9. In preparing memorandum receipts covering hospital equipment and medical property issued for temporary use in the field, the medical officer commanding the Hospital Corps may invoice the several units making up the regimental field hospital equipment (see paragraph 592, Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army) each as a whole—if they are complete. For example: The detached service chest may be invoiced as "1 detached service chest, complete"—if it is complete; but, if there be any articles missing, there should be noted beneath the above suggested entry, "Except medicine glass in wooden case, razor and tongue depressor," or, as the case may be.

10. The medical officer to whom the hospital equipment or other medical property is temporarily turned over on memorandum receipt, *should in no case accomplish the receipt until he has verified each unit of the equipment* by the list of articles composing such unit, as shown in the Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army. If there be missing any article or articles shown on the memorandum receipt which is tendered him, he will make notation to that effect on the margin of the receipt, signing such notation, and will furnish the officer issuing the property to him certificate by himself and one other disinterested person as to the shortage.

11. Upon the turning in of hospital equipment, or other medical property, by any medical officer to whom it has been issued upon memorandum receipt, he will furnish certificate, in triplicate accounting for any supplies (with particular reference to medicines, food, dressings, etc.) which may have been properly used up in service, and which articles are indicated in the Manual for the Medical Department as being expendable. He will account for a shortage in any property not designated as "expendable" by furnishing affidavits in triplicate setting forth in detail all facts and circumstances relating to the loss or damage of the article or articles in question, which testimony embraced in the affidavits must be sufficiently explicit and detailed to enable the surveying officer who may be appointed to determine whether or not the loss or damage has been due to the fault or neglect of any person concerned, and to fix responsibility therefor. The officer responsible for the property may submit also the affidavits (in triplicate) of any other officer or of any other person having knowledge of the facts and circumstances involved, and he must do so, when he has no personal knowledge of the matter.

12. The lieutenant commanding the Hospital Corps, being the officer accountable for the hospital equipment and medical property, will file two of the certificates furnished him as to authorized expenditures of supplies, with his next Annual Return of Medical

Property; but, in the case of losses or damage to unexpendible articles, he will immediately forward the affidavits, in triplicate, which have been furnished him, to The Adjutant General, with request for the appointment of a surveying officer.

13. The War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia prescribe that survey proceedings must be obtained as soon as the loss or damage to any public military property has been discovered, and application for the appointment of a surveying officer can be made either by the officer who is accountable or by the officer responsible for property.

14. When detachments of the Hospital Corps are sent into the field, as hereinbefore provided for, no memorandum receipt need be required covering the uniforms and personal equipment of enlisted men. For this class of property the men will be directly and continuously responsible to the lieutenant permanently commanding the entire corps. The property should be checked out to them and receipted for by them as issued to them individually, and, upon the return of a detachment from any tour of duty, it should be verified and checked by the commanding officer of the corps, before the men are dismissed and permitted to go to their homes. Any shortages which may be found to exist in the personal equipment of the men should immediately be accounted for by the submission of testimony for surveying proceedings, if after informal investigation by the commanding officer he believes the circumstances under which the loss occurred such as to show no neglect or fault upon the part of the soldier; otherwise the money value of the article or articles lost will be collected.

15. In equipping and forwarding detachments of the Hospital Corps for duty in the field, the Commanding Officer of the corps will execute the orders issued him with the utmost dispatch, to the end that there may be no unnecessary delay in providing medical service when required.

16. In the care of all property entrusted to him, the medical officer commanding the Hospital Corps will require the detachments under him to care for the particular property relating to their respective detachments. He will require them to keep all instruments in perfect condition, and will, by frequent inspection, see that this is done, and will personally superintend the work if necessary.

17. When the medical cases are not in use, all corrosive medicines will be removed from the cases (to avoid possible damage to the latter) and will be carefully stored where they can be conveniently and quickly replaced in the cases to which they relate. All medicines will be frequently examined and tested, and, where deterioration is shown, such medicines will be immediately replaced. All medicine chests and cases of dressings will be maintained in a state of readiness for immediate use, and timely requisitions will be made, as frequently as may be necessary to supply deficiencies and replace articles rendered unserviceable by deterioration. The careful observance of this requirement is enjoined, and the medical officer in command of the Hospital Corps and in charge of the medical property will be held rigidly accountable for any failure or neglect in this respect.

18. The Acting Surgeon General will make a careful inspection of all medical property and supplies at least once in every three months, to see that the rules and regulations prescribed under this order are faithfully and efficiently complied with. He will briefly report the result of each such inspection to The Adjutant General.

19. The ambulances and other means of transportation relating to the regimental field hospitals and other detachments of the Hospital Corps, will be retained in the custody of the Quartermaster General, and will be issued direct to organizations in the field, upon memorandum receipts, when required.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, May 31, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

Announcement is hereby made that the field exercises of the National Guard of Florida for the summer of 1910 will include participation by the Second Regiment Infantry in joint maneuvers with organizations of the Regular Army at Chickamaugua Park, Georgia, July 1 to 10, inclusive; an encampment of the First Regiment Infantry at the State Camp Grounds July 14 to 21, inclusive; the State Rifle Competitions, to be held August 3 to 5 and be participated in by teams and individual competitors from all companies during which a team will be selected to represent Florida in the National Matches of 1910, which commence at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 22d, and participation by the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, in coast defense exercises, jointly with organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, at Fort Dade, Artillery District of Tampa, October 17 to 28.

Detailed information and instructions relative to the several tours of duty mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be made the subject of subsequent orders.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 1, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 23.

1. The following named officer has, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List of the National Guard of Florida:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel *Dominick Brown;* May 27, 1910.

MILITARY RECORD.

Dominick Brown enlisted in Company C. Third (separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops, September 10, 1890; re-enlisted September 15, 1893, and September 16, 1896. He was appointed Sergeant in 1893 and First Sergeant in 1899. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant December 28, 1899, and assigned to Company L, First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops; was commissioned Captain and assigned to command the company December 12, 1902. He was commissioned Major and assigned to command the Third Battalion, First Regiment Infantry, March 20, 1904.

Service continuous since September 10, 1890.

Awarded Fifteen-year Service Medal.

2. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they have been assigned as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Frank L. Mayes, to be Aid with rank of Colonel from May 9, 1910.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *George Rainsford Weldon*, to be Captain of Company A, with rank from May 19, 1909; reappointed April 26, 1910.

Second Lieutenant *William A. Daniel*, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from March 2, 1910, promoted; vice *Taylor* resigned. (Appointed March 2, 1910.)

Jeff M. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, with rank from April 30, 1910; vice *Walker* resigned. (Appointed May 5, 1910.

Reuben Ragland, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from May 11, 1910; vice *Tyler* resigned. (Appointed May 11, 1910.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Private *Clifford G. Hicks*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Battalion, with rank from April 25, 1910; vice *Gontz* relieved. (Appointed May 2, 1910).

Second Lieutenant *Walter C. Gibson*, to be First Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from May 11, 1910, promoted; vice *Simpson* resigned. (Appointed May 11, 1910).

Sergeant *Benjamin F. Davis*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from May 11, 1910; vice *Gibson* promoted. (Appointed May 11, 1910).

3. So much of paragraphs 40-h and 40-k, Regulations for the National Guard of Florida (as published in General Order No. 15, current series from these headquarters) as prescribes Root's "Topography and Sketching" as the text-book in the study of military topography, is hereby rescinded. For the present the subject of military topography will be omitted from all examinations for promotion to the grade of major or lieutenant colonel. Announcement will later be made of a text-book upon this subject.

4. In order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 32-a of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, all returns of election nominating persons for original appointment to commissioned office, and letters from commanding officers authorized to make nominations for the appointment of staff officers, will be accompanied by a letter from the person so nominated stating that appointment to the position for which they have been nominated will be agreeable to them and that they will be prepared to undergo the examination as to their qualifications for commissioned office within ——days. Returns of election of letters of nomination which are unaccompanied by his letter, will be sent back, or action will be suspended until the letter is furnished.

5. Through error the circular issued from these haedquarters under date of May 11, 1910, was designated as No. 3, which was the serial number of the circular previously issued—on April 30, 1910. To avoid confusion all officers will refer to their files and mark the circular issued on May 11 so as to read "Circular No. 3-a," which will hereafter be its designation.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General.
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida,
Tallahassee, June 6, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

Pursuant to paragraphs 26 and 31-b of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida, an examining board is hereby appointed to meet at the Headquarters, First Brigade, N. G. F., at Jacksonville, Florida, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, June 22, 1910, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of officers who may be ordered before it

for examination as to their qualifications for promotion to the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel. These examinations will be conducted in accordance with the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida as published in General Orders No. 15, c. s., from these headquarters.

Detail for the Board:

Brigadier General *John S. Maxwell*, First Brigade.
Colonel *Henry Bacon*, Medical Corps.
Colonel *William LeFils*, First Infantry.
Colonel *Albert H. Blanding*, Second Infantry.
Major *Abraham D. Williams*, Medical Corps.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 10, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 25.

1. As announced under General Order No. 22, c. s., from these headquarters, the Second Regiment Infantry will participate in joint maneuvers with organizations of the Regular Army at Chickamaugua Park, Georgia, July 1 to 10, inclusive, 1910. The organizations composing this regiment will leave their respective stations at such time as to enable them to reach Jacksonville, Florida, by noon of June 30, and the regiment will leave Jacksonville in such time as to reach Lytle, Georgia, not later than 5 o'clock a. m., on July 1.

2. Immediately upon the arrival of the regiment at Chickamaugua Park, its commanding officer will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, the commanding officer of the camp.

3. The routing of troops from their respective stations and for the return journey will be under the direction of the Acting Quartermaster General, with whom commanding officers are authorized to correspond, if necessary, relative to transportation arrangements.

4. Post commanders are charged with the execution of all details of preparation for this tour of duty, and will be responsible for the preliminary instruction and proper equipment of the troops at their respective posts.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.

5. That the regiment may realize the greatest possible benefit from these maneuvers, it is important that each unit shall receive

such preliminary instruction and drill as will fully prepare it for efficient and comprehensive participation in the exercises which the program for the occasion includes. In this connection it is enjoined that all commanding officers read carefully the circular issued from the Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army under date of May 4, 1910, and that they carry out and be governed by the instructions contained therein with reference to the preliminary instruction of their commands.

DISCIPLINE.

6. Good order must be maintained at all times in the regiment and its units while en route to and from and at this camp. It is expected that the deportment of all members of the organization will be such as to reflect credit upon the State and upon the National Guard of Florida. No unruly or boisterous conduct, interference with citizens or depredations upon private property will be permitted. Commanding officers will take such steps as may be necessary to guard against such occurrences and will be held rigidly to account for the conduct of the men under them. The senior officer on each train will be responsible for the maintenance of proper discipline among the troops on such train. It is expected and required that every officer and soldier shall exercise his best efforts toward the preservation of good order, and that they promptly report any breach of discipline that may come under their observation and employ such measures as may be necessary to prevent or check it. The regimental commander will appoint a summary court as soon as the regiment is assembled, before which will be arraigned and tried any enlisted men guilty of breaches of discipline. He will also prefer, or cause to be preferred, charges against any officer failing to meet the responsibilities imposed under this paragraph.

ATTENDANCE.

7. Leaves of absence and furloughs for officers and enlisted men of the Second Regiment Infantry, covering the period of this tour of duty, will only be granted for cogent reasons. Applications for leave must receive the consideration of the Governor, and furloughs will be granted only by the Regimental Commander.

8. The attention of all officers is invited to paragraph 185 of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia, which, as amended, is as follows:

> 185. Hereafter when any portion of the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia participates in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, under the provisions of Section 15, of the Act of January 21, 1903, they may, after being duly mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive, and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the paymaster making the same.
>
> The officer of the Regular Army who makes the muster

prescribed herein will, in connection therewith, make a careful inspection of the personnel and report specifically as to whether the troops are by training, discipline, armament, uniform, and equipment prepared for active duty in the field, and if not, in what respect they are deficient. The muster rolls will have entered opposite the name of each enlisted man the date of his enlistment, and no enlisted man will be mustered for pay who has not been a *bona fide* member of the organization for at least *three* months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, or has not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States, or who has not been a student at an educational institution at which military instruction is given, and who has not received the elementary instruction of recruits prescribed as requisite by the War Department.

The muster and inspection prescribed herein will be made as near as practicable at the close of the joint encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, and at a time that will interfere as little as possible with the execution of the program of instruction.

In all organizations where there are men who have been enlisted within the three months next preceding the date for the commencement of this encampment, the commanding officer will certify to The Adjutant General the names of any of such men who have not had the previous military service or training which is prescribed as requisite under the foregoing paragraph, with request that they be excused from participation in this tour of duty.

9. Paragraph 5, of War Department General Order, No. 63, c. s., is as follows:

"It is the purpose of the Department in carrying out the scheme of instruction outlined in this order to approximate on the march and in camp, as nearly as may be, the conditions of field service in time of war. The flooring of tents and the like semi-permanent arrangements are therefore not authorized and as the object is to perfect the field training of the troops, the maximum of drills, exercises and problems looking to that end is enjoined, together with the *minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions.*"

In accordance with the plans of the War Department for conforming the conditions under which this tour of duty will be performed to those which would obtain in field service during time of war, no unnecessary impedimenta will be taken into the field by any organization.

10. The equipment of each soldier will be restricted to the clothing on his person, including:

Service breeches, khaki,
Service coat, khaki,
Service hat,
Olive-drab service shirt,
Underclothing,
Stockings,
Russet leather marching shoes,
Leggings.

The "field kit" as prescribed under paragraph 133 of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia (Except ammunition, ration and overcoat), and:

1 bedsack.

In no case will enlisted men be permitted to take with them trunks, suit-cases or hand baggage of any character whatsoever.

11. The arms and equipment of officers will be such as is prescribed for field service under paragraph 3, of General Order No. 21, series of 1908, from these headquarters, to which the attention of all officers is specially directed and by which they will be governed.

12. Each organization will take with it into the field its full allowance of tentage, tools and utensils, as prescribed under paragraphs 134 and 135 of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

General Provisions:

13. In all matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department the instructions set out in Circular No. 8, c. s., from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, will govern, and the careful study of such circular and the faithful observance of the instructions and rules thereby published are enjoined upon all officers concerned in the movement of these troops.

14. At each post the commanding officer will designate a competent and experienced officer to have charge of the movement of camp equipage, its loading, the entraining of the troops, etc. This officer will have charge of all transportation matters (subject, of course, to the supervision of his commanding officer), until his command has reached the regimental rendezvous at Jacksonville, when all such arrangements will devolve upon the Regimental Quartermaster, and such officer or officers as may be designated by the Regimental Commander to assist him.

Wagon Transportation:

15. The hiring of such wagon transportation as may be absolutely necessary at each home station of the troops is authorized for moving the camp equipage of organizations from their armories to the point of entraining, and for returning such equipage to the armories after the return journey. This service will be engaged after the manner prescribed under paragraph 12, of Circular No. 8, c. s., from General Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army. When the service has been completed, proper bills will be obtained and will be certified by the officer who engaged it, in ink and over his official signature, as follows: "I certify that this account is correct and just, and in accordance with the accepted bid for this service." The bills, as thus certified to, will then be forwarded direct to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, at Atlanta, Georgia, for settlement.

Horses for Officers, and Draft Animals:

16. Saddle horses will be furnished for all field, staff and department officers whose duties require them to be mounted. These

horses will be secured, under contract, by the Acting Quartermaster General. They will be entrained at Jacksonville, and will be assigned for the use of individual officers by the Regimental Quartermaster under the direction of the Regimental Commander.

17. A sufficient number of saddle horses for the use of the prescribed orderlies, and of draft animals for the ambulance of the regimental hospital will also be supplied through the Acting Quartermaster General.

18. All animals employed during this tour of duty will remain in the care and custody of the contractor furnishing them at all times except during the hours when actually and properly in use for military purposes.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

19. Railroad transportation for this movement being provided for under special contract, separate transportation for individuals cannot be furnished. Transportation will be provided only from the posts of the several organizations making up the regiment, and all officers and enlisted men traveling from that point will be covered by one transportation request, which request will be furnished the commanding officer at each post (without application therefor) by the Acting Quartermaster General.

20. Transportation requests thus issued to post commanders will cover the transportation of their commands from their respective home stations to the rendezvous of the regiment (Jacksonville) and return. Upon the presentation of such requests to the local agents of the railroad upon which they are drawn, round trip tickets will be received, and the commanding officer will retain in his personal possession the return coupons of the tickets so supplied him, until they are required for the use of his command upon its return journey from Jacksonville to its home station.

21. Transportation requests will be furnished the Regimental Quartermaster for the movement of the entire regiment from Jacksonville to Lytle, Georgia, and return.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICERS HANDLING TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS.

22. To each officer to whom transportation requests are issued will be supplied by the Acting Quartermaster General a form of certificate for reporting the actual number of officers and enlisted men for whom return transportation is supplied. These forms will be carefully preserved by the officers to whom they are issued, and they will be carefully and accurately filled out, signed and forwarded by mail to the Acting Quartermaster General of Florida, together with any unused portions of return tickets, *as soon as the officers have reached their home stations.*

Certificate as to Condition of Train Equipment:

23. It is made the duty of the commanding officer at each post to carefully inspect and examine the passenger coaches and baggage cars assigned for the use of his command; such inspection to be made at the time of entrainment and in company with the train conductor, or other authorized representative of the railroad.

Careful note will be made of any broken glasses, damaged seats or other defects in the train equipment, and such defects will be called to the attention of the railroad representative. At the end of the journey, and at the time of detraining, or just prior to detraining, a second inspection will be made, and, if the coaches and cars have suffered no damage or injury at the hands of the troops, the train conductor or authorized railroad representative will be asked to accomplish a form of certificate to be supplied for that purpose; which certificate will be promptly forwarded by mail to the Acting Quartermaster General of Florida. Should it be found that any damage has been done to the train equipment by the troops, the extent of such injury will be agreed upon by the commanding officer and the conductor or other representative of the railroad, and report of the facts and circumstances will be made on the reverse side of the form of certificate and will be jointly signed.

All enlisted men will be cautioned before leaving their home stations that they will be held responsible for any damage to the train equipment, and, should any such damage or injury be done, the commanding officer will immediately institute investigation to fix responsibility for the same, and, this having been done, an amount will be collected from the responsible officer or soldier sufficient to cover the cost of such damages and such disciplinary action as may seem proper will also be applied.

24. The Quartermaster of the regiment will *at the time of leaving Jacksonville* send a telegram to the Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Maneuver Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, briefly embodying the following facts:

1. Hour of departure from Jacksonville.
2. Time of expected arrival at destination.
3. Strength of regiment as moving.
4. Number of baggage cars.

If any delays occur en route which are likely to materially delay the arrival at destination, a further telegram should be dispatched to the Chief Quartermaster of the Maneuver Camp, advising him of such delay.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

25. The rules and regulations governing subsistence matters as published in the Circular from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, under date of May 4, 1910, should be carefully studied and faithfully observed.

Cooked Meals for the Going Journey:

26. The railroad schedules for this movement having been announced, the commanding officer at each station of the troops will ascertain the probable length of time that their commands will be en route, and will then, through circular letters to dealers, invite proposals for furnishing such number of cooked meals as may be required for the enlisted men of their commands during the actual time of travel.

27. The purchase of such cooked meals for the entire going

journey is authorized; but the pay for such service shall not exceed twenty-five cents per meal.

28. Meals will be purchased for enlisted men only.

29. Vouchers for cooked meals purchased as above authorized will be prepared on Subsistence Form No. 7. The signature of the contractor will be obtained, it will be certified as correct by the purchasing officer, and the voucher, as thus prepared, will then be delivered to the Chief Commissary or the Maneuver Camp at Chickamaugua Park, *on the day of arrival there.*

Rations in Camp:

30. The camp at Chickamauga Park being of the character of a "permanent camp," the use of the "garrison ration" has been authorized. Ration returns should be so prepared.

31. Rations are issued only for enlisted men.

32. The commanding officer of each company, the Adjutant (for the Band) and the Surgeon (for the Hospital Corps detachment) will prepare ration returns (on Form No. 24, Subsistence Department) for five days' rations, and will turn them in to the Regimental Adjutant *immediately upon arrival at the regimental rendezvous at Jacksonville.*

33. The commanding officer of the regiment will cause the ration returns so turned in to be consolidated, and will, *prior to arrival at Chickamaugua Park*, prepare a ration return for the regiment (on Form No. 24, Subsistence Department), for five days' rations; which return will be presented to the Adjutant General of the Camp *immediately upon arrival thereat.*

Travel Rations for the Return Journey:

34. For the return journey travel rations will be drawn.

35. The purchase of liquid coffee for each meal of the return journey is authorized; the allowance being seven cents for each man per meal; which amount is intended to provide a pint of coffee for each soldier.

36. The purchase of liquid coffee for meals en route home from Lytle, Georgia, may be made as far as Jacksonville by the commissary of each train section for the enlisted men of all organizations thereon, if the commanding officer so directs. Or, such purchases may be made independently, by the commanding officer of each company for the entire home journey, as may be most practicable and convenient.

37. Vouchers for purchases of liquid coffee will be prepared on Form No. 7, Subsistence Department. They will be signed by the contractor, certified as correct by the purchasing officer, and mailed direct to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, at Atlanta, Georgia, *as soon as the purchasing officer has reached his home station.*

Vouchers:

38. Specimens of Form No. 7, Subsistence Department, made up as vouchers for the purchase of cooked meals, and others made

up as vouchers for purchases of liquid coffee, will be supplied to each officer who will be required to use these forms. They should be carefully observed and followed in the preparation of regular vouchers.

39. Vouchers must be complete as to all data required, must be made out and signed *in ink*, and, if practicable, be free from alteration and erasures of any kind. Any alterations or erasures of a voucher must be certified by the separate signatures of the contractor and the purchasing officer; otherwise the vouchers will not be accepted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

40. The officers of the Medical Department attached to the Second Infantry will be governed as to their duties in connection with this tour of field service by the instructions set out in the Circular from the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, under date of May 4, 1910, and by such other orders and directions as they may subsequently receive from competent authority.

Hospital Corps:

41. The Commanding Officer of the Hospital Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, will detail one-half of the enlisted strength of his detachment, with at least one competent and experienced noncommissioned officer, to accompany the Second Regiment Infantry under this order. This detachment, so detailed, will be fully uniformed and equipped for field service and will be ordered to report to the Surgeon of the Second Regiment Infantry, upon the arrival of that officer at Jacksonville, Florida, on June 30.

42. The Commanding Officer of the Hospital Corps will personally inspect the equipment and field kits of each soldier before the departure of this detachment from its home station, and will see that they are fully prepared, as provided for under this order, for field service.

43. Cooked meals for the detachment en route to Chickamaugua Park will be purchased by the Commanding Officer of the Hospital Corps. Rations at camp and for the return journey will be provided for by the Surgeon of the Second Infantry.

Field Hospital Equipment:

44. All necessary tentage and full equipment for a regimental field hospital will be issued to the Surgeon of the Second Regiment Infantry, at Jacksonville, upon memorandum receipt, by the Acting Quartermaster General. Upon the return of the regiment this equipment will be turned in to the Acting Quartermaster General, who will be at Jacksonville to receive it.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

45. Blank pay rolls (Form No. 32), will be supplied to each organization in advance, and, in the preparation of such rolls, commanding officers will be governed by the rules set out in the Cir-

cular from the Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, under date of May 4, 1910.

46. One copy of the pay roll will be prepared by the commanding officer of each organization before leaving its home station. These will be turned in to the Regimental Adjutant upon the day of arrival at the camp, and will then be submitted to the Chief Paymaster of the camp, who will revise and return them. The required number of rolls will then be prepared from this corrected copy.

47. *In preparing the pay rolls, follow carefully the directions printed on the form.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

48. No ammunition of any character whatsoever will be taken to camp by any organization. Commanding officers will make careful inspection before leaving their home stations to make sure that no soldier has ammunition in his possession, and such officers will be held rigidly responsible for the enforcement of this provision.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

49. Each officer of the regiment should take with him into the field the following books:

U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations.
U. S. Field Service Regulations.
Military Map Reading, Sherrill.
U. S. Guard Manual.

Commanding officers should also be supplied with:
U. S. Manual for Courts-Martial.
U. S. Ration Subsistence and Conversion Tables.

50. All officers should provide themselves with such necessary articles as field glasses, compass, pencils, stationery, field message book, etc.

51. Commanding officers and staff officers should be sure that their field desks are supplied with all necessary blank forms for morning reports, sick reports, duty rosters, summary court charges, etc. It is particularly important that the regimental staff officers be provided with a surplus supply of all forms used in the transaction of business with their respective offices.

52. Prior to the close of the encampment provided for under this order the Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry will make and forward to The Adjutant General, State of Florida, a field return of his command.

53. Upon the completion of this tour of duty each unit of the regiment will return without delay to its respective home station.

54. The travel enjoined under this order is necessary in the public service.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 20, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 26.

Announcement is made of the death of Captain *August H. Schmidt*, Quartermaster of the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Florida, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home in Daytona, Florida, after an illness of several weeks.

Captain Schmidt was twenty-seven years of age. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 6, 1883, and came to Florida with his parents when a young boy. He entered the military service of the State by enlisting in Company K, Second Regiment Infantry, April 23, 1899, and served in that organization as a corporal and sergeant. In 1901 he was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major and served six years in that capacity. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry October 15, 1907, and was assigned as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, Second Regiment Infantry. On May 6, 1909, he was appointed Captain and assigned to duty as Quartermaster of his regiment, which position he held at the time of his death.

A young man of upright character and splendid ability, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Possessing a natural aptitude and a fondness for the military service, he was an efficient officer, and his enthusiasm, his genial disposition and many sterling qualities gained for him a large circle of friends among his comrades in the National Guard of Florida who will receive with deepest regret this information of his untimely passing.

The interment will be at Daytona, and the Commanding Officer of the National Guard of Florida at that post will provide an appropriate funeral escort. The flag on the armory at the post of Daytona will be displayed at half-staff for the prescribed period, and all officers of the Second Regiment Infantry will wear the prescribed badge of military mourning for thirty days.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 24, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 27.

1. As announced under General Order No. 22, c. s., from these headquarters, the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. F., will encamp at the State Camp Grounds, near Yukon, Florida, July 14 to 21, inclusive. The Commanding Officer Company K, Second Regiment Infantry, will also report, with his company, to the Commanding Officer of the First Infantry for this tour of duty.

2. The general scope and character of the exercises to be undertaken and instruction to be given during this encampment will be announced in orders by the Commanding General, First Brigade. In the preparation of his program and camp routine, along the lines provided for in the orders from Brigade Headquarters, the Camp Commander will provide for a field inspection of the troops on July 20, to be made by such officer of the Regular Army as may be designated by the War Department, and, also, for an inspection and muster of the troops on the same day by such officer of the Inspector General's Department, N. G. F., as may hereafter be designated.

3. Upon the arrival of the troops at the regimental rendezvous the Camp Commander will issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the care and safe-keeping of all public military property, and to insure the maintenance of good order and discipline at all times in camp and its surroundings by all the troops of his command. The senior officers on trains en route to and from the camp will be responsible for the maintenance of discipline during the travel involved under this order.

4. The various units of the First Infantry, and Company K of the Second Infantry, will leave their respective home stations in such time as to reach the State Camp Grounds by noon of July 14.

5. All possible preliminary work should be attended to by company commanders before leaving their home stations. No duty in connection with the care of their men should be too small to engage their attention. Company commanders, in camp, should inspect each meal to see that it has been properly prepared. They should see that the camps and the grounds adjacent thereto are kept in a proper state of police, and that the sanitary regulations with regard to the company kitchens, cooking utensils, etc., are strictly observed. Company commanders will be held responsible that latrines, bath houses, kitchens, tents, company streets and surroundings are kept scrupulously clean and in orderly arrangement.

6. Covering the period of the field exercises provided for under this order leaves of absense will only be granted by order of the Governor, and furloughs to enlisted men will only be granted by the regimental commanders.

7. It in intended that this tour of duty shall be performed under conditions the same, as nearly as practicable, as would obtain in field service during time of war, and, to that end no unnecessary impedimenta will be taken into the field by any organization.

8. The equipment of each soldier will be restricted to the clothing on his person, including:

Service breeches, khaki,
Service coat, khaki,
Service hat,
Olive-drab service shirt,
Underclothing,
Stockings,
Russet leather marching shoes,
Leggins, and
The "field kit" and the "surplus kit," as prescribed under General Order No. 21, series of 1908, from General Headquarters (Except ammunition, ration, entrenching tools and overcoats), and
1 extra suit of khaki service clothing, and
1 bed sack.

9. No olive-drab woolen clothing will be taken to the camp.

10. Blankets will be issued to each organization, in serial numbers, at the camp, upon memorandum receipt.

11. In no case will enlisted men be permitted to take with them trunks, suit cases or hand baggage of any character whatsoever.

12. The arms and equipments of officers will be such as prescribed for field service under paragraph 3 of General Order No. 21, series of 1908, from General Headquarters.

13. Each organization will take with it into the field, its full allowance of tentage, tools and utensils, as prescribed under paragraphs 134 and 135 of the War Department Regulations for the Organized Militia.

14. No soldier will be taken to camp for this tour of duty who is physically incapacitated, who is not equipped for service in the field, who has not received armory drill and instruction in the "school of the soldier" and in guard duty for at least four weeks, or who is precluded from participation in this encampment under the provisions of paragraph 87 of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida (See G. O. No. 19, series 1905, G. H.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Railroad transportation:

15. The necessary railroad transportation will be furnished by the Acting Quartermaster General over routes to be designated by him.

16. For the going journey transportation requests will be issued by the Acting Quartermaster General direct to post commanders, *without request*. Field and staff officers, staff department officers, non-commissioned staff officers, etc., will apply direct to their post commanders for transportation; provided, that when such officers or non-commissioned officers do not reside at a regular post, they may make their applications direct to the Acting Quartermaster General.

17. For the return journey transportation will be provided through the Regimental Quartermaster; but no transportatior will be furnished by that officer except upon written order from these headquarters or from the Commanding Officer of the Camp.

18. Transportation requests will not be issued for the round trip, but will, in every case, read for only one way.

19. Transportation will not, in any case, be furnished to civilians.

20. No officer or soldier will be provided with transportation either to or from the camp who can not remain for more than three consecutive days.

21. Officers granted leave, and enlisted men granted furloughs from the camp, where such leaves or furloughs expire before the date set for the termination of the encampment and require the return of the officers or enlisted men to duty, will not be furnished transportation either leaving or to return. In cases where the leave or furlough extends to a date beyond the close of the encampment, transportation may be provided to the home station of the command to which the officer or soldier belongs, by the most direct route.

Baggage for officers:

22. The allowance of baggage for officers will be limited to one small box or trunk, horse equipment, folding chair, and table and roll of bedding, the total weight of which will not exceed —for field and staff officers, 150 pounds, and for all other officers 100 pounds. Under no circumstances will any cots, tables or chairs, other than those of folding pattern, be taken to camp by means of State transportation.

Wagon transportation:

23. The field equipment of each company will not exceed what may be moved by one double wagon. An expenditure of not more than one dollar and a half for wagon transportation from the armory to the depot at each home station, and a like amount for the return journey, is hereby authorized for each organization. Bills for the service, when duly certified to and approved by immediate commanding officers, will be paid when forwarded by mail to the Acting Quartermaster General, State Arsenal, St. Augustine.

24. At camp, the necessary wagon transportation will be furnished the Regimental Quartermaster by the Acting Quartermaster General. The latter will also provide necessary draft animals for the regimental ambulance, one sanitary wagon to be employed under the direction of the Sanitary Officer of the camp, and one double wagon for general work and subject to the control of the Regimental Quartermaster.

Mounts for officers:

25. All field and staff officers will be required to provide themselves with the mounts necessary for the proper performance of their duties, and an allowance of two dollars per diem, for

horse hire, will be made all officers who are required to be and who actually are mounted, when such fact is certified to on the payrolls by the Camp Commander.

Quartermaster's supplies:

26. The Acting Quartermaster General will purchase and provide for the delivery at camp, subject to requisition by the Regimental Quartermaster, such fuel, forage and straw as may be required, and he will make purchases of any other Quartermaster's supplies that may be needed; provided, however, that, requisitions for supplies other than specifically provided for under this order must be approved by the Chief of Staff before their purchase may be considered as authorized.

27. The Acting Quartermaster General will provide for the issue, at the camp, upon memorandum receipts, of as many standard pattern folding cots as may be required to supply one for the use of each officer.

Certificate as to condition of train equipment:

28. It is made the duty of the commanding officer at each post to carefully inspect and examine the passenger coaches and baggage cars assigned for the use of his command; such inspection to be made at the time of entrainment and in company with the train conductor, or other authorized representative of the railroad. Careful note will be made of any broken glasses, damaged seats or other defects in the train equipment, and such defects will be called to the attention of the railroad representative. At the end of the journey, and at the time of detraining, or just prior to detraining, a second inspection will be made, and, if the coaches and cars have suffered no damage or injury at the hands of the troops, the train conductor or authorized railroad representative will be asked to accomplish a form of certificate to be supplied for that purpose; which certificate will be promptly forwarded by mail to the Acting Quartermaster General of Florida. Should it be found that any damage has been done to the train equipment by the troops, the extent of such injury will be agreed upon by the commanding officer and the conductor or other representative of the railroad, and report of the facts and circumstances will be made on the reverse side of the form of certificate and will be jointly signed.

All enlisted men will be cautioned before leaving their home stations that they will be held responsible for any damage to the train equipment, and, should any such damage or injury be done, the commanding officer will immediately institute investigation to fix responsibility for the same, and, this having been done, an amount will be collected from the responsible officer or soldier sufficient to cover the cost of such damages; and such disciplinary action as may seem proper will also be applied.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Travel rations for the going journey:

29. For the going journey, where the movements provided for under this order necessitate travel during a period when meals

will be required, the commanding officer at each post is authorized to purchase, or to direct the purchase by a designated commissary, of such number of travel rations (As shown on page 11, U. S. Army Ration, Issue and Conversion Tables), as may be required for the enlisted men of the post.

30. Where one meal is required, a third of a ration will be purchased, for two meals, two-thirds, etc.; but wherever it is possible to do so, the travel will be so arranged as to avoid the necessity for purchasing rations.

31. Purchases of the travel ration will be effected after competitive proposals, if practicable, and at lowest market prices. Payment will be made at the office of The Adjutant General upon certified vouchers prepared on Subsistence form No. 7; blanks, and specimen prepared copies of which form will be furnished all concerned upon application.

32. Where liquid coffee is purchased instead of the ground coffee and sugar components, a separate voucher, covering the liquid coffee alone, will be prepared.

33. A careful study of the subject of the travel ration, its components, apportionment and use, is enjoined upon all commanding officers, and they are cautioned that the vouchers for this service will be compared with the enlisted strength of their respective organizations as shown by morning reports at camp, and any irregularities, purchases or expenditures involving expense to the State and not authorized under this order will be charged against the responsible officer.

34. The vouchers for travel rations, or liquid coffee, properly signed and certified to, will be filed with the Regimental Adjutant upon the day of arrival at camp, for transmission to The Adjutant General for settlement.

35. Payment will not be made by the State for articles of food supplies purchased that are not prescribed components of the travel ration. Travel rations will only be provided for enlisted men.

Rations in camp:

36. The Acting Commissary General will make all necessary purchases of subsistence stores for the troops while in camp, and will issue the same direct to the Regimental Commissary.

37. The standard "field ration" of the United States Army (As shown on pages 7 to 10, inclusive, of the U. S. Army Ration, Issue and Conversion Tables) will be issued, subject to the following modifications:

a. Corn meal may be substituted in whole or in part for the issue of flour.
b. An issue of hominy, in double the quantity of rice which is authorized, may be substituted in whole or in part for the issue of rice.
c. The ration may be supplemented by the addition of one-half gill of pure Florida syrup.

Travel rations for the return journey:

38. The standard travel ration will be issued through the Regimental Commissary to such organizations as may require it for the return journey to their home stations.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary arrangements.

39. The senior medical officer of the regiment will be sanitary inspector of the camp; he will have general supervision over all sanitary matters in the camp; he will make daily inspection of the latrines, lavatories, bathing houses, kitchens, tents, garbage vessels, etc. When any defects are noted he will promptly report them to the regimental commander for correction.

40. A sanitary squad from the Hospital Corps will be organized. It will perform the necessary work of camp sanitation, will supervise the work of the civilian scavengers, and will note and remedy all defects in sanitation. This squad will not, however, take the place of the regular camp police, which is a part of the routine daily fatigue of all soldiers. It will be the duty of the sanitary squad to observe whether the camp is or is not properly policed by police parties; to inspect frequently each day the latrines and lavatories and to see that they are kept clean and properly used. The sanitary squad will see that the garbage cans are kept clean and that they are emptied daily and that they are burned out to make them free from odor. Any irregularities observed by the sanitary squad will be reported to the regimental surgeon, who will see that they are corrected, if possible.

41. The sheds, seats and surroundings of latrines will be kept constantly in efficient police by one or more men detailed for that purpose from the companies using the same. A barrel of lime will be kept in each latrine and will be liberally used.

42. Solid and liquid garbage will be placed in separate watertight cans or barrels; under no circumstances will either be thrown upon the ground. All garbage will be collected each day by sanitary carts and disposed of outside the camp area. If practicable garbage will be burned; otherwise it will be buried.

43. The kitchen garbage vessels must be kept covered and will be cleaned daily by the cooks and kitchen police. The ground about the kitchen and messing places will be kept free from refuse. Cooks will be required to be neat and clean in person.

44. Bath houses will be kept clean by men properly detailed for that purpose from the organizations using them.

45. The interiors of tents will be maintained in a state of scrupulous cleanliness. All clothing and bedding will be carried out and exposed to sunlight daily. Tent walls will be raised during the day time in fair weather.

46. Water used for drinking purposes will be kept in covered barrels fitted with faucets. The barrels will be set on a box or framework so that the faucets are four feet from the ground.

Water will be taken from the barrels in no other way than by being drawn off through the faucets.

Hospital service:

47. The regimental field hospital will be established and will be under the immediate direction of the senior medical officer of the regiment.

48. Men so ill as to require continuous treatment in bed, or who may be so disabled as to preclude the performance of further military duty by them during the encampment, will not be kept in camp, but will, if practicable, be sent home.

49. All officers and enlisted men will be thoroughly examined physically before leaving their home stations, and those who are not in physical condition for active field service, or who might become a source of infection to the camp, will be left at home.

50. Foodstuffs procured for use as nourishment for the sick will not be expended except under the direction of surgeons in charge of the field hospital and for the subsistence of patients requiring a special diet.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

51. The troops will be paid for eight days, from July 14 to 21, inclusive, 1910.

52. A paymaster will be detailed to attend this encampment for the purpose of giving such instruction as may be necessary in the preparation of pay rolls. Blank forms, for pay rolls, will be supplied before the organizations leave their home stations, but additional copies may be obtained from the Regimental Adjutant.

53. Pay rolls will be prepared in triplicate by each company, detachment, etc., and should be signed and turned in to the Regimental Adjutant not later than noon of Tuesday, July 19.

54. Immediately upon the conclusion of the muster provided for under paragraph 2 of this order, the pay rolls, in triplicate, will be turned over to the Paymaster to be extended. For this work a suitable detail of enlisted men as clerks will be made by the Camp Commander. The Paymaster will notify the Camp Commander as far in advance as possible of the exact time when the extension of the rolls will be completed and he will be prepared to pay the troops.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

55. No ammunition of any character will be carried to camp by any organization or individual. Issues of any ammunition that may be required will be made through a designated ordnance officer.

56. Contracts for the services and purchases provided for under this order will be entered into with the lowest reliable bidders. Written proposals should be invited in such time that contracts may be entered into not later than July 9.

57. No purchase or expenditures, of any character whatsoever, other than those provided for under this order, or which may be specially authorized in writing by the Chief of Staff, will be made by any officer or enlisted man in the military service in the name of the State. Bills covering accounts otherwise incurred will not be paid and the responsible officer or soldier will be subjected to disciplinary action.

58. Upon the conclusion of the encampment the Camp Commander will direct the return of the several companies to their respective home stations; but will require them, before leaving camp, to thoroughly police the grounds that they have occupied.

59. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of this tour of duty the Commanding Officer, First Infantry, will submit a comprehensive report upon this tour of duty; which report will be accompanied by a field return of the troops.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 29, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 28.

1. Immediate issue of the following named publications will be made upon the basis of one copy for each officer in the National Guard:

Field Service Regulations, U. S. Army, 1910.
Regulations for Field Maneuvers, U. S. Army, 1910.

These books will be taken up by all accountable officers upon their returns of public military property. The issue of the 1910 edition of the Field Service Regulations renders all prior editions obsolete, and such books will be dropped on the List of Articles Expended, under proper heading and with appropriate remark.

2. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Oscar J. Keep*, June 2, 1910.
Second Lieutenant *Karl Bardin*, Company E, June 27, 1910.
Second Lieutenant *George W. Conover*, Company B, June 29, 1910.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Shields Warren*, Company H, June 22, 1910.

3. The following named officer has been honorably discharged the service of the State because of expiration of commission:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Charles Peterson*, Company F, May 14, 1910.

4. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Byron McG. West*, to be Captain and Adjutant, with rank from June 25, 1907; reappointed April 20, 1910.

Sergeant *George Elliott*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from May 12, 1910; vice *Peterson*, discharged. (Appointed May 15, 1910.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain *Preston Ayers*, to be Captain of Company C, with rank from August 12, 1907; reappointed April 28, 1910.

Captain *Cramer B. Potter*, to be Captain of Company G, with rank from January 18, 1909; reappointed May 7, 1910.

First Sergeant *Louis J. Cowan*, to be Captain of Company K, with rank from March 24, 1910; vice *Clark* dismissed.

First Lieutenant *Joseph Bell*, to be Captain and Quartermaster, with rank from June 23, 1910, promoted; vice *Schmidt*, deceased. (Appointed June 23, 1910.)

First Sergeant *Jonathan A. Crenshaw*, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from March 12, 1910; vice *Taylor*, resigned. (Appointed April 3, 1910.)

Sergeant *George M. Coslick*, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, with rank from May 6, 1910; vice *Riley*, resigned. (Appointed May 9, 1910.)

First Sergeant *Charles J. Leitner*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, with rank from June 1, 1910; vice *Dunn* promoted. (Appointed June 14, 1910.)

Sergeant *William Stanley Merrell*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, with rank from June 2, 1910; vice *Riley*, promoted. (Appoined June 18, 1910.)

Regimental Commissary Sergeant *Leonard Baker*, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion, with rank from June 17, 1910; vice *Baggett*, transferred. (Appointed June 27, 1910.)

Private *Earle A. Taylor*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company H, with rank from June 21, 1910; vice *Wheeler*, resigned. (Appointed June 25, 1910.)

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, July 8, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 29.

The State Rifle Competition of 1910 will be held, under the auspices of the Florida State Rifle Association, upon the range near St. Augustine, Fla., commencing August 3, 1910.

A team of five men will be selected in each company of the National Guard of Florida for participation in this competition; the members of such teams to be detailed in orders by the respective company commanders and to be required to report to the Executive Officer of the Competition at the camp on the range near St. Augustine on the night of August 2d, the hour of departure of the teams from their respective home stations to be so timed as to enable them to meet this requirement.

The program and rules announced by the Florida State Rifle Association for the State Rifle Competition of 1910 are hereby approved and will govern the Competition.

The Executive Officer of the Competition will provide for the establishment of a camp near the rifle range, and will furnish subsistence for all officials and competitors.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary labor, supplies and wagon transportation at the camp, and will provide railroad transportation to and from St. Augustine for the officials of the Competition, the members of each company rifle team and for every officer and soldier applying for the same who has, during the year 1909 or the current year, regularly qualified under Special Course C as a sharpshooter or expert rifleman.

The selection of a State Team to represent Florida in the National Matches of 1910, at Camp Perry, Ohio, is hereby authorized under the terms and conditions prescribed in the Program for the State Competition.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, July 11, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 30.

1. The following extract from War Department Special Orders, No. 142, dated June 18, 1910, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXTRACT.

13. First Lieutenant *Gad Morgan*, 7th Infantry, is detailed for duty as inspector and instructor of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Organized Militia of Florida, during the encampment to be held at the State Camp Ground, near Jacksonville, Florida, July 14 to 21, 1910. Lieutenant *Morgan* will report by letter at once to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for instructions, and will proceed at the proper time to the place of encampment for the duty indicated, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the public service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

WM. H. CARTER,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
HENRY P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, First Lieutenant *Gad Morgan*, 17th U. S. Infantry, is announced as inspector and instructor of the encampment to be held under General Orders No. 27, c. s. from these headquarters.

2. Upon the request of the Governor and under orders from the Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, U. S. Army, one company of the Coast Artilley Corps, U. S. Army, from Fort Screven, Georgia, will attend and participate in the encampment of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. F., to be held under General Orders, No. 27, c. s. from these headquarters. It is believed that the presence of this company in camp will result in great benefit to the State troops, affording them opportunity to learn by example what is expected of soldiers in the field in matters of camp sanitation and management, guard duty, courtesies, etc. The officers and enlisted men of this organization will be shown every consideration and attention by the members of the National Guard of Florida, who are expected to maintain that cordial relationship which it is proper should exist between those of the regular army and of the organized militia.

The officer named under paragraph 1 of this order and the officers of the Coast Artillery company are announced as instructors for this encampment, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly by all persons in the military service of the State.

3. The Major of the First Battalion, First Infantry, having been promoted Lieutenant-colonel, an election is hereby called for the purpose of making a nomination for filling the vacancy in the office of Major, in this regiment; which election will be conducted as prescribed by paragraph 27 of the Regulations of the National Guard of Florida. The election will be held on Wednesday, July 13, 1910, by which date the ballots of all officers

qualified to vote will be filed with the officer herein detailed as inspector:

Detail for inspector of election:

Major *Samuel A. Rawls*, Adjutant General, First Brigade.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, July 12, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

The following Executive Order is published to the National Guard of Florida for the information and guidance of all concerned:

STATE OF FLORIDA,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Tallahassee, July 9, 1910.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The case of *Neville H. Clark*, late Captain Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Florida—recently tried by general court-martial at Daytona, Fla., the findings, sentence and action of the reviewing officer having been published in General Orders, No. 19, current series from the General Headquarters, National Guard of Florida—coming up for further hearing upon an application for clemency, and after consideration of the facts and circumstances set forth by petition and in letters embraced in such application, it is ordered that, of the fine of one hundred dollars, imposed as a part of the sentence in this case, the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby remitted.

ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
Governor.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, August 8, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

1. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major *Cromwell Gibbons*, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from July 11, 1910, promoted; vice *LeFils*, promoted. (Appointed July 11, 1910.)

Captain *Joseph P. Hickey*, to be Major of the Third Battalion, with rank from July 11, 1910, promoted; vice *Brown*, retired. (Appointed July 11, 1910.)

Captain *William H. Lyle*, to be Major of the Second Battalion, with rank from July 12, 1910, promoted; vice *Small*, retired. (Appointed July 12, 1910.)

Captain *Samuel C. Harrison, Jr.*, to be Major of the First Battalion, with rank from July 13, 1910, promoted; vice *Gibbons*, promoted. (Appointed July 13, 1910.)

Captain *Byron McG. West*, to be Captain and Adjutant, with rank from June 25, 1907; reappointed April 20, 1910.

Second Lieutenant *Reuben Rayland*, to be Captain of Company D, with rank from July 21, 1910, promoted; vice *Harrison* promoted. (Appointed July 21, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *Archie E. Leslie*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Battalion, with rank from July 26, 1910, promoted; vice *Jarrell*, commission vacated. (Appointed July 26, 1910.)

SECOND INFANTRY.

Major *George A. Nash*, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from July 5, 1910, promoted; vice *Blanding*, promoted. (Appointed July 5, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *B. B. Baggett*, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from June 20, 1910, promoted; vice *Rich*, resigned. (Appointed June 20, 1910.)

Private *Herbert J. Chaffer*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, with rank from July 20, 1910; vice *Milton*, dismissed. (Appointed July 20, 1910.)

2. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant *Henry A. Mathews*, Company F; August 9, 1910.

3. The Major of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, having been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, an election is hereby called for the purpose of making a nomination for filling the vacancy in such regiment; which election will be conducted as prescribed by paragraph 27 of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida. The election will be held on Thursday, August 25, 1910, by which date the ballots of all officers qualified to vote will be filed with the officer herein detailed as inspector:

Detail for inspector of election:
Major *Samuel A. Rawls*, Adjutant General, First Brigade.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, August 10, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 33.

I. REPORT OF STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

Hon. Albert W. Gilchrist, Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—I have the honor to report that the State Rifle Competition of 1910 was held on the rifle range near St. Augustine in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 31, c. s., from General Headquarters, under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Official Program. The competition commenced at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of August 3, and was concluded at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of August 5.

The results in each of the eight matches making up the competition were as follows:

TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

Eighteen teams were entered, one from each company in the National Guard of Florida, except from Company F, First Infantry. The team from this company was barred under the rules because of not having been entered and because the team did not arrive at the range until after the match had opened.

The aggregate scores of all competing teams were as follows (the possible score being 375):

Company K, 1st Infantry (winner)	306
Company D, 1st Infantry	283
Company C, 2d Infantry	281
Company G, 2d Infantry	268
Company L, 1st Infantry	261
First Company, C. A. C	237
Company B, 1st Infantry	236
Company F, 2d Infantry	231
Company A, 2d Infantry	212
Company A, 1st Infantry	208
Company K, 2d Infantry	207
Company I, 2d Infantry	207
Company H, 2d Infantry	201
Company B, 2d Infantry	201

Company C, 1st Infantry..... 190
Company L, 2d Infantry..... 159
Company E, 1st Infantry..... 152
Company E, 2d Infantry..... 126

Each of the five members of the winning team were awarded a bronze medal.

SECOND MATCH.

"Greenleaf & Crosby Medal" and five dollars, won by—
Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 87.

Next highest aggregate score:
Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. McQuarters, Company C, 2d Infantry; score 86.

Highest rapid fire score:
Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 47.

Highest slow fire score:
Sergeant S. B. Kitchen, Company A, 1st Infantry; score 43.

THIRD MATCH.
(600 *Yards.*)

The "deMontmollin Medal" and five dollars in cash, won by—
Captain Harley Cawthon, Company K, 1st Infantry; score 46.

Next highest score:
Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 46.

FOURTH MATCH.
(*Skirmish.*)

The "Foster Medal" and five dollars in cash, won by—
Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 86.

Next highest score:
Post Quartermaster Sergeant H. P. Davies; score 81.

FIFTH MATCH.
(1,000 *Yards.*)

The "Browne Medal" and five dollars in cash, won by—
Major Robert P. Carleton, I. S. A. P.; score 44.

Next highest score:
Post Quartermaster H. P. Davies; score 43.

SIXTH MATCH.

(*Highest aggregate in all preceding matches.*)

The National Rifle Association Cup, won by—
Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; aggregate score, 261.

SEVENTH MATCH.

(*N. R. A. Regimental.*)

N. R. A. Medal for First Infantry, won by—

Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 132.

N. R. A. Medal for Second Infantry, won by—

Company Quartermaster Sergeant E. N. Kelsey, Company G; score 127.

EIGHTH MATCH.

(*Qualifications for N. R. A. Marksman's Buttons.*)

Those qualified:

Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 132.
Sergeant S B. Kitchen, Company A, 1st Infantry; score 128.
Sergeant T. Hope Cawthon, Company K, 1st Infantry; score 128.
Sergeant A. Dow, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 128.
Corporal W. T. Dow, Company D, 1st Infantry; score 126.
Major R. P. Carleton, I. S. A. P., 1st Brigade; score 125.
Major J. G. Coxetter, Engineer Officer, 1st Brigade; score 125.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. McQuarters, Company C, 2d Infantry; score 121.
Corporal S. H. Hutchinson, 1st Infantry; score 118.
Captain L. C. Menager, A. I. S. A. P., 1st Infantry; score 116.
First Lieutenant J. F. Stirrup, Company I, 2d Infantry; score 114.
Private P. Abdullah, Company A, 1st Infantry; score 113.
Sergeant J. M. Sauls, Company C, 1st Infantry; score 114.
Private R. Liefste, 1st Company, C. A. C.; score 107.
Sergeant C. M. Watson, Company I, 2d Infantry; score 104.
Sergeant J. L. Elliott, Company C, 1st Infantry; score 103.
Mechanic E. O. Pemberton, 1st Company, C. A. C.; score 101.
Major L. H. Mattair, Inspector General, 1st Brigade; score 98.

THE STATE TEAM FOR NATIONAL MATCHES.

The following named fifteen officers and enlisted men, having made the highest aggregate scores in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth matches, are, under the conditions of the Competition, entitled to compose the Team to represent the State of Florida in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing August 22, 1910:

Corporal S. H. Shine, Company D, 1st Infantry.
Captain L. C. Menager, A. I. S. A. P., 1st Infantry.
Post Quartermaster Sergeant H. P. Davies.
Sergeant T. Hope Cawthon, Company K, 1st Infantry.
Sergeant A. Dow, Company D, 1st Infantry.
Major H. M. Snow, Jr., Q. M. Department.
Sergeant S. B. Kitchen, Company A, 1st Infantry.
Major Fred G. Yerkes, Signal Officer, 1st Brigade.
Captain Preston Ayers, Company C, 2d Infantry.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant E. N. Kelsey, Company G, 2d Infantry.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. McQuarters, Company C, 2d Infantry.
Sergeant King Williams, Company G, 2d Infantry.
Major R. P. Carleton, I. S. A. P., 1st Brigade.
Corporal W. T. Dow, Company D, 1st Infantry.
First Lieutenant G. M. Coslick, Company G, 2d Infantry.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Major General, N. G. F.,
Executive Officer.

II. The Team to represent Florida in the National Matches of 1910 will be composed of the officers and enlisted men named in the foregoing report. Any vacancies which may occur will be filled by the detail of those having made the next highest aggregate scores.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, September 21, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34.

As announced under General Order No. 22, c. s., from General Headquarters, Army and Militia joint coast defense exercises will be held in the Artillery District of Tampa, October 17 to 28, inclusive, 1910.

These exercises will be participated in by the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida, which organization will proceed from its home station so as to reach Fort DeSoto by noon of October 17, 1910. The necessary transportation will be arranged for and provided through the Quartermaster's Department.

Upon leaving his home station the Commanding Officer of this organization will telegraph The Adjutant General the exact hour of his departure and the number of officers and enlisted men with him. Upon his arrival at destination he will immediately report to the Commanding Officer of the Post.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, October 2, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 35.

The commander-in-chief regrets to announce the death of Honorable Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, which occurred at his home in Jacksonville, Florida, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a short illness.

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was governor of Florida from 1905 to 1909, and prior to that time had filled many positions of honor and trust in this, his native State. He was born near Jacksonville, Duval County, April 19, 1857, and his career throughout was an active and most picturesque one. A man of indomitable energy and unquestionable integrity, he devoted the high attributes of mind and heart with which he was richly endowed, to the service of his native State, serving both in the legislative and executive departments, and only recently nominated by the people of Florida to represent them in the United States Senate, in which capacity many years of service, fraught with honor and brilliant achievements were looked forward to.

As governor he labored unceasingly to carry out those policies of foresight tending to promote the present and future welfare of the people of Florida, and as commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Florida he exercised the same keen interest in its affairs as characterized his attitude on other public matters, contributing materially to its advancement toward a greater efficiency.

Napoleon B. Broward was a man of sterling character and his domestic life was one of singular purity and beauty. He was greatly beloved by the people of Florida, and he leaves a record of splendid achievements.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, October 3, 1910, and the commanding officer of the National Guard of Florida at that post will provide an appropriate escort.

As a mark of respect, the flags on all State buildings and armories will be displayed at half-mast for a period of thirty days and commencing at 7 o'clock on the morning of the funeral seventeen guns will be fired at half hour intervals at the State Arsenal in St. Augustine.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, November 9, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 36.

1. The resignation of the following named commissioned officers of the National Guard of Florida have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain *Ernest L. Vordermark*, September 18, 1910.
First Lieutenant *William P. Dodd*, August 25, 1910.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Charles A. Gontz*, September 26, 1910.
Second Lieutenant *Arthur H. Sheppard*, November 9, 1910.

2. The following named officer has, at his own request, been placed upon the Retired List of the National Guard of Florida:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Aubrey G. Sawyer*, September 15, 1910.

MILITARY RECORD.

Aubrey G. Sawyer enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Infantry, "Florida State Troops," May 23, 1900, and re-enlisted September 2, 1903. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry September 29, 1905, and assigned to the same organization. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Infantry on July 18, 1906. Under General Order No. 18, from the General Headquarters of the National Guard of Florida, dated September 1, 1907, First Lieutenant *Sawyer* was relieved from duty with Company A, and assigned as Adjutant of the First Battalion, First Regiment Infantry, in which capacity he served to date of retirement.

3. The following order, issued under date of October 12, 1910, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant *Walter H. Colson*, First Regiment Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with Company D and is assigned as Adjutant of the First Battalion, First Regiment Infantry.

4. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas V. Cashen, Jr., to be First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, with rank from August 22, 1910. (Appointed September 28, 1910.) First Lieutenant *Cashen* is assigned as Aid on the staff of the Commanding General, First Brigade.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant *Joseph Hinely*, to be Captain of Company E, with rank from July 30, 1910, promoted; vice *Lyle*, promoted. (Appointed July 30, 1910.)

Battalion Sergeant Major *Cecil Eppes Shine*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, with rank from July 25, 1910; vice *Ragland*, promoted. (Appointed July 25, 1910.)

5. Announcement is hereby made that under the contracts now in force for the Army field ranges (subsistence property) and equipments for the fiscal year 1911, the prices are as follows:

No. 1 range, stripped	$13.65
No. 2 range, stripped	10.34
No. 1 range, equipped, without kettles	25.55
No. 2 range, equipped without kettles	17.46
No. 1 range, equipped with 3 camp kettles	26.06
No. 2 range, equipped, with 1 camp kettle	17.60

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, November 14, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

The following paragraphs of the Regulations for the National Guard of Florida are published and hereby prescribed for the guidance and government of those in the military service of the State:

MONEY ACCOUNTABILITY.

436. The use of public moneys for purposes other than those for which appropriated and specifically authorized is prohibited.

437. The term "public moneys" shall be construed to apply to all moneys received as an allowance granted by law; from fines imposed by courts-martial and summary courts; from authorized sales of State property, and to all moneys which may be regularly issued or transferred for a military purpose.

438. An allowance will be paid quarterly to the commanding officer of each company, troop and machine-gun platoon, to the medical officers commanding regimental detachments of the Hos-

pital Corps, and to the chief musicians of bands, upon their requisition, approved by the post commander and by The Adjutant General.

438-a. Requisitions for such quarterly allowance will be made upon the prescribed form, and, when approved, will be forwarded by post commanders direct to the office of The Adjutant General.

438-b. Post commanders will not approve requisitions for quarterly allowance unless they know that the officer submitting such requisition is entitled by law and under the Regulations to draw such allowance, nor unless the requisition is submitted under such conditions as will admit of its approval at the office of The Adjutant General. They will not forward a requisition unless satisfied that the officer making the same has rendered all stated reports required of him for the period to which the requisition relates.

438-c. Requisitions for quarterly allowance will not be approved by The Adjutant General—

1. When the accountable officer has not properly accounted for public moneys previously issued to or held by him;
2. When the requisition does not reach the office of The Adjutant General within the quarter next succeeding the one for which allowance is asked;
3. When it appears that the company, troop, detachment or band has not assembled at least six times during the quarter for drill and instruction:
4. When the average attendance at regular drills during the quarter has fallen below sixty per cent. of the actual strength of the organization:
5. When the commanding officer has failed to prepare and forward his Account Current, Annual Return of Public Property, Annual Report of Target Firing and Classification, Muster Roll, Quarterly Return and Drill Report or other regular reports which he is required to render at stated times with relation to the organization;
6. When, for other reasons, payment may be suspended by order of the Governor.

439. An allowance will be paid annually to the Quartermaster of the Brigade and of each regiment and battalion; to the Surgeon General and to inspectors of small arms practice, upon their requisition, approved (except in the case of the Surgeon General) by the commanding officer of their respective organizations, and by The Adjutant General.

439-a. Requisitions for annual allowances will be made upon the prescribed form, and, when approved, will be forwarded by commanding officers direct to the office of The Adjutant General.

439-b. Commanding officers will not approve requisitions for annual allowance unless such requisitions are properly prepared

and cover a period for which payment has not already been made. They will not forward a requisition unless satisfied that the officer making the same has rendered all stated reports required of him and due from him up to and including the date of the requisition.

439-c. Requisitions for annual allowance will not be approved by The Adjutant General—

1. When the officer submitting the same has not properly accounted for all public moneys previously issued to or held by him.

2. When the requisition does not reach the office of The Adjutant General within the fiscal year to which it relates.

3. When the accountable officer has failed to prepare and forward an Account Current or Annual Return of Public Military Property for the period when last due.

4. When, for other reasons, payment may be suspended by order of the Governor.

439-d. Requisitions, when disapproved at the office of The Adjutant General, will be returned through the same channels to the officers who forwarded them; provided, however, that action upon a requisition may be suspended for a reasonable time within the period during which it is payable to afford further opportunity for an officer to file required reports, etc.

440. Every officer receiving and disbursing public moneys shall render an Account Current at the end of each fiscal year; when relieved from office, and whenever specially called upon to do so by order of the Governor. Every such officer shall also keep a cash book in which he shall enter every cash transaction, making a complete entry in detail. At the end of each fiscal year he shall balance the account and shall see that his cash balance, as shown therein, agrees with the balance shown by his Account Current for the same period, and with the actual cash on hand.

441. Every disbursement must be represented by a voucher showing in detail the number and description of articles purchased, or character of service rendered. Every voucher must show the date on which the purchase was made or service was rendered, and must bear the receipt of the party to whom payment was made. The prescribed form of voucher furnished from the office of The Adjutant General must be used.

441-a. Every voucher must bear the approval of the officer authorized to make or to order the disbursement, or must be supported by a copy of the order authorizing the disbursement. The correctness of the voucher must also be certified to by the officer making the disbursement, which certificate will be in the following form "I certify that the articles named above have been received by me in good condition, or the service performed as stated; that they were necessary in the public service; that the prices charged are just, reasonable, and in accordance with agreement, and that payment of the account has this day been made by me from public moneys held by me in my official military capacity."

441-b. An officer will have credit for a disbursement made in obedience to the order of his commanding officer; provided that a copy of the order (if written) be attached to the voucher covering the disbursement, or that the verbal direction to make the disbursement be afterward confirmed by the commanding officer with his approval, in writing, upon the face of the voucher. Commanding officers will not order a disbursement, however, for any purpose not authorized by law or Regulations, and, when credit for a disbursement is allowed, it will be charged against the officer who ordered it.

441-c. Quartermasters are not authorized to make disbursements from public moneys held by them for their organizations except upon the order of their commanding officers.

442. Disbursements are classified either as expenditures or purchases. All vouchers for expenditures will be numbered consecutively and entered upon the form "Abstract of Expenditures," which is a voucher to the Account Current. All vouchers for purchases will be separately numbered and entered upon the form "Abstract of Purchases," which is also a voucher to the Account Current.

442-a. An expenditure may be defined as a disbursement covering a service, or from which no tangible property is realized; as for example—a payment for services rendered, for lights, postage stamps, hauling, etc.

442-b. A purchase may be defined as a disbursement by which tangible property is acquired.

442-c. Whenever a purchase is made the property so acquired will be taken up and accounted for upon the next Return of Public Military Property of the officer who makes the purchase. For which reason four copies of the Abstract of Purchases will always be made, two for use with the Account Current and two for use with the Return of Public Military Property.

442-d. The annual and quarterly allowances paid to quartermasters and to commanding officers of companies, troops and detachments and to chief musicians of bands is by law provided "for the maintenance of such organizations and for the care of all public property entrusted to their charge," and it is also "Provided, that the payment of these allowances shall be subject to such rules and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Regulations for the government of the National Guard of Florida."

442-e. The term "for the maintenance of such organizations" shall be understood to apply and shall be limited to such disbursements as are specially authorized under these Regulations, and to disbursements for such other purposes only as may be specifically authorized by the Governor. No disbursement will be ordered by a commanding officer which is not authorized under these Regulations or without authority from the Governor obtained upon application to the office of The Adjutant General.

442-f. Disbursements of public moneys are authorized for purchases of stationery for official use; of materials for cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms and equipments; of materials for cleaning and repairing armories; of materials for constructing or repair-

ing gun racks or lockers; of materials for constructing or repairing in-door or out-door rifle ranges; of individual lockers; of military books and publications not obtainable upon requisition; of necessary furniture for armories such as chairs, tables, desks, filing cases or cabinets, sectional book cases, files for letters or documents, etc.

442-g. Expenditures of public moneys are authorized for the payment of sheriff's fees in summary court cases where the defendants have been acquitted; for postage, official telegrams, lights, fuel, water, insurance on State property, printing; for hauling, freight or express charges on military stores; for hire of janitors or armorers charged with the duty of keeping the arms, uniforms and equipments of the organization in good condition; for labor in cleaning or repairing the arms, uniforms or equipments of the organization; for labor in cleaning, repairing or improving the armory of the organization; for labor in constructing or repairing gun racks and lockers; for labor in constructing or repairing indoor or out-door rifle ranges.

443. In transferring public funds from one officer to another, invoices and receipts will show date and place of transfer, the name, rank, office and organization of the officer making the transfer; the kind of funds transferred, and the amount transferred under each heading. The receiving officer will indorse upon the invoice the date of receipt and file it with his next Account Current, upon which he will take up the funds. Receipts will be dated, signed and immediately returned to the transferring officer, who will file them with his next Account Current, upon which he will take credit for the amount transferred.

444. When an officer who is accountable for public moneys is relieved from duty, he will certify the outstanding debts of his office or of the organization, if there be any, to his successor. Unless otherwise ordered, he will turn over to his successor any balance of public moneys remaining in his possession, formally transferring the same.

445. Upon the disbandment of an organization, the officer accountable for public moneys, will, after the payment of all outstanding and proper accounts, make a safe return of all public moneys remaining in his possession by transferring them to The Adjutant General. He will also immediately prepare and submit a final Account Current covering all receipts and disbursements since the date of his last account, and showing the final disposition of the balance of funds which he may have had on hand.

446. Whenever any State military property is ordered to be sold, unless otherwise directed the proceeds of such sale will be taken up upon the next Account Current of the officer making the sale, and special report of the sale will be made to The Adjutant General upon the prescribed form.

446-a. All moneys received or collected as fines imposed by summary courts will be taken up upon the next Account Current of the accountable officer of the organization to which the delinquent belongs.

By Order of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, December 9, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 38.

The following amendments to the United States' Manual of Guard Duty, as announced under General Order No. 210 of the current series from the War Department, are hereby published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Florida:

Paragraphs 11, 12, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 40, 91, 189, 190, 282, 384, 394 and 417, Manual of Guard Duty, as amended to read as follows:

11. As far as the exigencies of the service will permit, detachments for all service will be formed by taking battalions, companies, platoons, or other subdivisions in turn, according to the roster, (A. R. 371.)

12. At all posts or stations where there are two or more companies, guard and fatigue duties will be performed in turn by organizations or subdivisions thereof. When an organization is detailed to form the guard the commander thereof will be the officer of the day and the junior officers thereof will be the officers of the guard. The organization may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be inspected on its own parade by its commander and marched to the post of the guard by the senior subordinate.

When details of subdivisions of a company are made for guard duty, the detail for officer of the day, officer of the guard, if any, and musicians of the guard, will be made by roster.

19. At a post or camp where headquarters of more than one regiment are stationed, or in the case of a small brigade in the field, if but one guard be necessary for the whole post or camp, details of organizations or subdivisions for the guard will be made from the headquarters of the command, and, if formal guard mounting is to be held, the adjutant, sergeant major, and band to attend guard mounting will be designated.

20. The following are the usual rosters relative to guard duty:

1. Officers of the Day.
2. Officers of the Guard.
3. Musicians of the Guard.
4. Organizations or subdivisions for guard.

The first three are kept when the guard is composed of less than a company.

The first two are kept by the adjutant, the third and fourth by the sergeant major under supervision of the adjutant.

In addition to the foregoing there will be kept in each company stationed at a post or camp where there are less than two companies, and in troops or batteries which furnish their own stable and

park guards, a roster of noncommissioned officers and privates of the guard.

Captains supervise the keeping of the company rosters by their first sergeants, and see that all duties performed by members of the company are duly credited.

22. An officer of the day is required for duty with each guard, and when more than one guard is required in a command, a field officer of the day may also be detailed. The field officer of the day receives his orders from the brigade or division commander, as directed by the latter. Captains may, when guards are composed of less than a company, be placed on the roster for field officers of the day.

25. The details of organizations for guard, as well as for officers of the day and guard, when made, are published at the parade next preceding the commencement of their tour. Officers are also personally notified on the day before their tour by a written order, when practicable.

27. The strength of post guards, as far as practicable, will be made so as to insure privates an interval of not less than six days between tours, or only one tour in seven days. When the number of available men at a post is not sufficient to fulfill this requirement, extra and special duty men should be regularly detailed for night guard duty, still performing their usual duties in the day time. When it becomes necessary to detail extra and special duty men for guard, a roster of such men containing a record of the guard duty performed by each will be kept by the sergeant major under supervision of the adjutant.

29. Credit will be given to troops and batteries that furnish their own stable or stable and park guard for the number of men furnished for stable or stable and park guard as though they had been detailed for post guard.

31. The stable sergeant and stable orderly are detailed on special duty for such periods as may be directed by troop commanders, and while on this special duty are not available for guard duty.

34. Should the adjutant be notified that men are required to fill vacancies in the guard, he will cause them to be supplied from the supernumerary company or subdivision. A soldier who thus goes on guard will be credited on the company roster with a tour of guard duty as if he had been regularly mounted as a member of the guard.

40. The detail of organizations or subdivisions thereof for guard and fatigue duties will be made by roster. The size of the guard required having been determined, that organization or subdivision which meets the requirement as to strength will constitute the guard. One such organization or subdivision will then be designated as supernumerary, and the men required to fill vacancies in the guard, whether such vacancies are due to deficiency in strength of organizations detailed for guard, or to the relief of members of the guard from any cause, will be furnished from this supernumerary organization or subdivision. The detail as supernumerary organization or subdivision will hold only until each of the other organizations or subdivisions on duty at the post or station has per-

formed one tour of guard duty. The supernumerary organization or subdivision will then be placed at the foot of the roster for guard and fatigue duty and the others will, in like manner, be detailed in turn as supernumerary.

91. Should a member of the guard be taken sick, or be arrested, or desert, or leave his guard, thereby reducing the strength of the guard below the minimum required for the proper performance of the duty required of it, the commander of the guard will at once notify the adjutant. (See paragraph 34.)

189. When so directed, the officer who inspects the guard at guard mounting will select from the members of the new guard at such inspection an orderly for the commanding officer.

190. That soldier will be chosen who is most correct in the performance of duty and in military bearing, neatest in person and clothing and whose arms and accountrements are in the best condition. Clothing, arms, and equipments must conform to the regulations. If there be doubt as to the relative merits of two or more soldiers, the inspecting officer may cause them to form in line a few paces in front of the guard or may proceed to the guardhouse and cause them to form in line a few paces from the guard after it has been brought to an order. They fall in facing to the front at an order arms. The inspecting officer will cause them to execute the manual of arms, both with and without the numbers, to march, etc., the most proficient being selected as orderly. If doubt still exists, he will subject them to a more minute inspection, or may cause them to draw lots. The commander of the guard will be notified of the selection.

282. In camps of instruction the proper number of sentinels for the color line will be selected from the guard by the inspecting officer at guard mounting, the required number of extra men being mounted with the guard for this purpose. They are designated *color sentinels*, and are selected in the manner prescribed for the selection of the orderly for the commanding officer. (See paragraph 190.)

384. When stable guards are mounted the stables of the cavalry will be guarded by sentinels from the stable guard. When no stable guards are mounted the stables of the cavalry will be guarded by sentinels posted from the main guard, under the control of the officer of the day. The post commander will limit the number of sentinels to the least compatible with the protection horses and property. Generally one sentinel at each end of a row of eight or less troop stables will be ample for this duty. If less than three troops of cavalry are stationed at a post, one sentinel will be posted to the best advantage to secure safety of horses and property. A stable orderly, in addition to the stable sergeant, should always remain in the stable at night within easy call of the guard. These special details, as also that for herd guard, when necessary, will be made and credited on proper rosters. (See paragraphs 30 and 31.)

394. The stable guard, when authorized, will be mounted under the supervision of the troop commander. It will be armed, at the discretion of the troop commander, with either the rifle or pistol.

417. The guns, caissons, etc., with their ammunition and stores, as well as the horses, harness, and forage, are under the charge of a stable and park guard consisting of such noncommissioned officers and privates as the commanding officer may decide to be necessary.

Paragraphs 28, 32, 33, 38, 41 and 395, Manual of Guard Duty, are rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, December 23, 1910.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 39.

1. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned to duty as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. *Gerry R. Holden*, to be First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, with rank from September 16, 1910. (Appointed October 13, 1910.) Assigned to command the detachment of the Hospital Corps authorized to be organized under General Order No. 21, c. s., from these headquarters.

Dr. *James D. Pasco*, to be First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, with rank from September 27, 1910. (Appointed October 28, 1910.) Assigned to the First Regiment Infantry; vice *Elmore* relieved.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel *William LeFils*, to be Colonel of Infantry, with rank from July 27, 1907; reappointed June 16, 1910.

First Lieutenant *J. Farley Warren*, to be Captain of Company L, with rank from July 20, 1910, promoted; vice *Hickey* promoted. (Appointed July 30, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *Robert Taylor McEachern*, to be Captain and Commissary, with rank from October 22, 1910, promoted; vice *Vordermark* resigned. (Appointed October 22, 1910.)

Henry L. Covington, Jr., to be Captain of Company B, with rank from October 26, 1910, vice *Sweeney* relieved. (Appointed October 28, 1910.)

Private *George James Ramsey*, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from November 9, 1910, promoted; vice *Dodd* resigned. (Appointed November 11, 1910.)

Second Lieutenant *Edwin Harrison Smith*, to be First Lieutenant of Company L, with rank from November 12, 1910, promoted; vice *Warren* promoted. (Appointed November 12, 1910.)

Sergeant *Frank G. Gullett*, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, with rank from August 26, 1910, promoted; vice *Conover* resigned. (Appointed October 8, 1910.)

Private *Rob Roy Rice, to be* Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the Third Battalion, with rank from November 9, 1910, promoted; vice *Solomon* relieved. (Appointed November 11, 1910.)

SUPERNUMERARY LIST.

2. Pursuant to Section 685 of the Military Code, the following named officers are relieved from duty with the organizations to which they have been attached and are assigned to the Supernumerary List pending settlement of their money and property accounts:

Medical Corps: Captain *William T. Elmore.*
Medical Corps: First Lieutenant *H. Cuttino Dozier.*
Company B, First Infantry: Captain *William E. Sweeney.*
Third Battalion, First Infantry: Second Lieutenant *Bennett I. Solomon.*

3. It is brought to the attention of the department that in several instances where officers have been relieved from a command or office they have sought to transfer to their successors accountability for property not on hand and not actually turned over by them. An officer by giving receipt for property certifies that he has actually received the same and thus becomes responsible and accountable under his bond for the articles shown on the receipt. As a simple business proposition, it is inconceivable that officers would permit themselves to be made responsible in this way for property which has not actually come into their possession and which they do not control; but it seems necessary to caution all persons in the service against such procedure.

In any formal transfers of public military property which may hereafter be made, it is prohibited for an officer to give receipt for any property other than that which he has personally verified and which has actually been transferred to him. An officer may, of course, receipt for property for which his predecessar has been accountable and which is represented by the memorandum receipts of officers or enlisted men who are at the time properly holding such property for their official use; but, even in such cases, the receiving officer must in each instance see the property and verify it before signing receipts and becoming accountable for it. He will also renew the memorandum receipts of the officers or soldiers holding

the articles and cancel the old memorandum receipts which his predecessor held.

No officer will accept from another memorandum receipts for property which the latter should transfer but which he may not be able to produce. In such cases the transferring officer must retain the missing articles upon his papers and continue to make return for them until officially relieved of accountability for them. It is incumbent upon all officers, however, as soon as they discover a shortage in property for which they are either accountable or responsible, to take immediate steps to locate and recover the same or to secure relief through survey proceedings.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, February 1, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 1.

The following report of the proceedings of a meeting of the National Militia Board, as given out through the Division of Militia Affairs, is published for the information of the National Guard of Florida:

Proceedings of the National Militia Board Meeting, January 14-15, 1910.

The Board assembled with Brigadier General James A. Drain, President, presiding; Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, First Kansas Infantry, was introduced as a member of the Board, instead of Brigadier General Oran Perry, of Indiana, and was designated to act as Secretary, the permanent Secretary, Colonel E. M. Weaver, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Chief, Division of Military Affairs, being absent on account of illness.

On January 14 the following matters were considered and action taken as indicated below:

Question. Is it desirable to change the present method of apportioning to the States the appropriation under the Act of May 27, 1908?

Action. The Board, after mature consideration and extended discussion of the question of the expediency of a change in the present method of allotting appropriations under the Act of May 27, 1908, is unanimously of the opinion that a change would not at this time be advisable. The Board believes such instructions should be issued to inspecting officers as will cause them to make suitable investigations to determine the cause of absenteeism and

whether those actually enrolled would be available for any ordered duty by the United States or the State.

Question. What should be the method of apportionment used with respect to the $400,000 set aside out of the appropriation available under the Act of May, 27, 1908?

Action. That with relation to the reservation of $400,000 of the appropriation under the Act of May 27, 1908, the Board believes a reasonable portion of this sum could be properly used to equip newly authorized and organized organizations in the States, in the order in which the applications are received, provided such States have satisfactorily equipped and adequately taken care of existing organizations, and that, during the last quarter of the fiscal year, any balance remaining of the $400,000 should be apportioned among the States on the basis provided for the apportionment of the main part of the appropriation.

Question. What should be the method of allotment of the funds for the joint camps of instruction?

Action. In relation to an allotment of the sums which may be appropriated by the Congress for joint camps of instruction during 1910, the Board finds it impossible, lacking information as to the wishes and resources of the States, as requested of the States in the letter of the Secretary of War dated December 23, 1909, which letter invited the participation of the States in joint camps of instruction to fix a basis of allotment which it would consider equitable.

The Board is therefore of the opinion that the allotment should be determined by the Secretary of War as previously, after the replies of the States to the afore-mentioned letter have been received, such determination to be governed, so far as practicable, by the probability of organizations receiving benefit from their participation in such joint camps of instruction, taking into consideration the previous instruction of the organizations.

On January 15 motions were made and agreed to as follows:

1. The Board recommends the amendment of paragraph 185, Militia Regulations, which now provides for at least six months membership in the Organized Militia before participation in a joint camp of instruction, so that the time shall be three months instead of six.

2. Certain proposed legislation, more specifically referred to hereinafter, which legislation has been previously approved by the War Department, is now before the Congress. This legislation is of importance, and its adoption as law would benefit the service. The Board therefore recommends that the Secretary of War urge upon Congress the passage of the measures referred to, which may be more particularly identified in these terms:

(a) A measure providing:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issue of ordnance stores, from time to time, without charging the cost or value thereof, to the Governor of each State and Territory, and to the Commanding General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accouterments and equipments

therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of organized militia authorized by law or regulations; such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law.

(b) Also one to this effect:

The Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a State or Territory or the Commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof or to such other officer of the militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose, so much of its allotment under the annual appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsisttence, transportation and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or sea coast defense of the United States.

(c) And one:

Providing for such amendments to articles of war 122 and 124, as shall establish an equitable and consistent relation in regard to precedence between the Army, Organized Militia and Volunteers.

3. Attention is directed to an indorsement of a bill authorizing the appointment of officers of the Army to meet the necessities of the Army and the Organized Militia, as recommended by this Board on January 16, 1909, as follows:

"Senate Bill 2671, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Military Committee of the House, provides for an addition of 612 officers to the Regular Army to partially meet the condition which has arisen out of the necessary detail of 691 officers for various duties away from troops. This Bill received serious consideration by the National Guard Association of the United States at its last convention, and there it was unanimously approved. It has the urgent and hearty support of the Organized Militia of the country. Every effort will be made by the Organized Militia of the country to secure its passage. This Board desires to add its further indorsement, if indorsement be necessary, to this meritorious measure."

The Board desires to renew at this time its formal approval of the proposed legislation for necessary officers of the Army. It is pointed out in this connection that a subsequent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States to that referred to in the original paragraph quoted, also went on record as approving the legislation in question.

4. In the opinion of the Board, it is desirable that the Division of Militia Affairs be made a permanent bureau of the War Department, after the plan of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

5. The Board most heartily approves the instructional system

which has been put into effect by the War Department in the past year, including camps for the instruction of medical officers and for other branches, and recommends that this system be extended to the fullest degree practicable. It is further recommended that a set of the more important blank forms used in the various supply departments, showing the most common errors, with the proper corrections noted thereon, be prepared and sent to the adjutants general of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia.

6. It is believed that the present method of selecting aides for division and brigade staffs from officers of the line, as now fixed by Militia Regulations, is detrimental in some cases by reason of the vacancies thus created.

It is recommended that paragraphs 18 and 19, of the Militia Regulations, be modified so as to include aides of division and brigade commanders among those staff officers who may be appointed for staff duty from some staff corps or department of the line.

7. The question of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations having been raised, the Board recommends that the Infantry Drill Regulations be re-written and not revised. It is considered highly desirable that the regulations be greatly simplified. Taking every factor into consideration, it is believed that their adaptability to the needs of the Organized Militia and Volunteers should be the first consideration. The Infantry Drill Regulations should deal more with general principles and less with details. It is further believed that the value of the Regulations would be enhanced if issued with a more detailed and better arranged index.

8. The Board recommends consideration of the question of the revision or re-writing of the Manual of Guard Duty, with a view to making this manual more simple.

9. In the opinion of the Board, an alphabetical list of ordnance stores, showing the class and sub-heading to which each article belongs, would facilitate making out proper returns.

10. The Board recommends a revision of the blanks used by the inspecting officers for the inspections of the Organized Militia and for making their returns of strength and property.

11. The Board desires to renew its former recommendation on the subject of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete co-ordination of effort between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and a combined organization of the two branches for the first line of defense. It is again recommended that such steps be taken as will insure the adoption of a definite military policy.

The proceedings of the Board were approved by the Secretary of War January 21, 1910, and direction was given that the necessary steps be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Board, in so far as practicable.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, April 27, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 2.

The following extracts from recent general orders and circulars from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Florida:

EXTRACTS.

General Order, No. 32, *s.* 1910:

I. Paragraph 9, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and noncommissioned officers:

1. Lieutenant general.
2. Major general.
3. Brigadier general.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant.
10. Veterinarian, cavalry and field artillery.
11. Cadet.
12. (*a*) Sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; (*b*) master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps; master signal electrician; chief musician; (*c*) engineer, Coast Artillery Corps.
13. Ordnance sergeant; post commissary sergeant; post quartermaster sergeant; sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps; first class signal sergeant; electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.
14. Quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, regimental; electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery Corps; master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
15. Sergeant major, squadron and battalion; sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; color sergeant; battalion quartermaster sergeant, engineers and field artillery.
16. (*a*) First sergeant; drum major; (*b*) principal musician; chief trumpeter.
17. Sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, company; stable sergeant.

18. (*a*) Corporal; (*b*) fireman, Coast Artillery Corps.

In each grade and subgrade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

General Order No. 43, *s.* 1910:

The following act of Congress is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An Act to modify the one hundred and twenty-second and one hundred and twenty-fourth articles of war, and to repeal the one hundred and twenty-third article of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and twenty-second and one hundred and twenty-fourth articles of war be, and hereby are, modified to read as follows:

"ART. 122. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the Army, Marine Corps, organized militia, or volunteers, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful in the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President, according to the nature of the case."

* * * * * * * * * *

"ART. 124. Officers of the organized militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States, shall on all detachments, courts-martial, and other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, and shall take precedence of all officers of volunteers of equal or inferior rank, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia officers may be older than the commissions of the said officers of the regular forces of the United States."

SEC. 2. That the one hundred and twenty-third article of war be, and hereby is, repealed.

Circular No. 2, *Division Militia Affairs, s.* 1910:

I. Paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Militia Regulations are amended to read as follows:

18. Where two or more brigades are organized such brigades and the other units of the militia may be constituted a division which shall be commanded by a major general, or, in case of his absence or disability, by the senior officer of the line who is present for duty with the division.

The staff of a division shall consist of officers detailed from the various staff corps and departments as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

Three aids, captains or lieutenants, *who shall be members of the Organized Militia.*

* * * * * * * * * *

19. A brigade will ordinarily consist of two or more regiments of infantry, three being the normal organization, but separate bat-

talions and separate companies may be assigned thereto. A brigadier general is the proper commander for a brigade; but in case of the absence or disability of the brigadier general, the command will devolve upon the senior officer of the line who is present for duty with his brigade.

The staff of a brigade shall consist of officers detailed from the several staff corps and departments as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

Two aids, lieutenants, *who shall be members of the Organized Militia.*

* * * * * * * * * *

II. Paragraph 185 of the Militia Regulations, as amended by Circular, No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, September 16, 1908, is further amended to read as follows:

185. Hereafter when any portion of the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia participates in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, under the provisions of section 15, of the Act of January 21, 1903, they may, after being duly mustered by an officer of the Regular Army, be paid at any time after such muster for the period from the date of leaving the home rendezvous to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive, and such payments, if otherwise correct, shall pass to the credit of the paymaster making the same.

The officer of the Regular Army who makes the muster prescribed herein will, in connection therewith, make a careful inspection of the personnel and report specifically as to whether the troops are by training, discipline, armament, uniform, and equipment prepared for active duty in the field, and if not, in what respect they are deficient. The muster rolls will have entered opposite the name of each enlisted man the date of his enlistment, and no enlisted man will be mustered for pay who has not been a *bona fide* member of the organization for at least *three* months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, or has not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States, or who has not been a student at an educational institution at which military instruction is given, and who has not received the elementary instruction of recruits prescribed as requisite by the War Department.

The muster and inspection prescribed herein will be made as near as practicable at the close of the joint encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, and at a time that will interfere as little as possible with the execution of the program of instruction.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, April 30, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 3.

The following opinion of the Acting Judge-Advocate General, National Guard of Florida, is published for the information of all concerned:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 28, 1910.

The Adjutant General, State of Florida.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, as to whether or not, where a sentence of a general court-martial imposes a fine and dismissal from the service, the *collection* of the fine can be enforced after the dismissal has taken effect, I have the honor to say, that, in my opinion, it can. Section 699 of the General Statutes, as amended by the Act of 1909, says: "The Articles of War governing the Armies of the United States shall be applicable to and shall govern the National Guard of Florida insofar as they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State." I find nothing in the Federal Statutes which expressly provides that a sentence of dismissal shall take effect from the publication of the order confirming the sentence, but from the very nature of the proceedings the sentence of a court-martial must take effect from the promulgation of the order confirming it. So with the judgment of a civil court, it takes effect when pronounced and entered in the minutes. Section 703 of the General Statutes, as amended by the Act of 1909, says that—General courts-martial shall have power to impose fines not exceeding two hundred dollars; * * * to sentence to dismissal * * * or any two or more of such punishments may be combined in the sentences imposed by such courts." Now it would be utterly vain to sentence to a fine and dismissal if the dismissal destroyed the power to enforce payment of the fine. The law-makers intended no such vain thing. Both penalties take effect while the officer is in the service. The fine becomes a judgment against him, to be enforced as provided in Section 705 of the General Statutes, and by the same judgment he is dismissed from the service. Any other construction would nullify the plain language of the statute authorizing both penalties. Section 705 has not been amended or repealed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. YOUNG,
Colonel and Judge-Advocate, N. G. F.,
Acting Judge-Advocate General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, May 12, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 4.

The following extract from War Department Circular No. 23, c. s., is published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Florida:

CARE OF LEATHER EQUIPMENTS.

1. Leather equipments are manufactured of pure oak-tanned leather of No. 1 tannage and finish, hand-stuffed with a light dubbing made of pure tallow and cod-liver oil to preserve the leather, the dubbing being so sparingly used that the oil will not exude. No oil whatever is applied in the manufacture of the equipment.

2. To preserve the life of russet leather equipments, they should be cleaned whenever dirt, grit or mud has collected on them, or when they have become discolored by the sweat of a horse. Climate, frequency of exposure to weather, and wear and tear due to service are so variable that no definite rule can be laid down as to the proper time for cleaning. The condition of the leather alone will determine this. So long as the leather is reasonably pliable, looks and feels well, no oil should be used, and soap and polish sparingly applied. The tendency in service is toward excessive use of soaps, oils, and polishes. In cleaning, after the parts have been separated, each part should be carefully washed with a sponge moistened with a *thick* lather made from clean water and castile soap, and then rubbed vigorously until it is thoroughly dry. If surface polish is desired, apply thick lather made from clear water and Propert's soap, allow leather to dry and then rub thoroughly with a soft cloth.

3. If the leather becomes harsh and dry from exposure to wet or other cause it will be necessary to oil the equipment. This should never be done except in the presence and under the direction of a commissioned officer of the organization. Before oiling, the equipment should be carefully washed as follows:

Take a damp sponge, squeezed nearly dry, rub it on castile soap and manipulate to form a thick lather, apply lather to surface of leather, and let it stand until dry; when dry, remove with a clean damp sponge; spots particularly soiled may be rubbed with a moist soaped cloth. While the surface of the leather is still slightly moist from the washing, apply the oil with a cloth, moistened, but not wet nor saturated, with oil. To prevent excessive use, the oil for each set of horse equipment should be measured and should never exceed two ounces and rarely more than one or one and a half ounces.

4. After the oil has been applied the equipment should be left for some time—a day if practicable—and then thoroughly rubbed with a coarse dry cloth until the surface is clean.

5. The treatment described above is all that is necessary to keep the equipment in excellent condition. Three or four times a

year is generally enough to oil leather under ordinary conditions of service if the equipment is properly cared for. Under exceptional conditions of warm, moist climate or frequent wetting and drying, it should be oiled at shorter intervals, but great care should be taken to avoid excessive or too frequent use of oil.

6. If a polish only of personal leather equipment is desired the dressing supplied by the Ordnance Department should be used. Apply it sparingly to the entire surface and then rub briskly with a dry cloth. *In no case should leather be dipped in water or placed in the sun to dry.*

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 15, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 5.

Question having arisen in several instances as to whether or not those in the United States' Postal Service are entitled to leave from their positions in the Government service when ordered out for military duty, the following information, received from the Division Militia Affairs, of the War Department, is published to the National Guard of Florida:

3. "The Adjutant General of the State of Indiana having reported that quite a number of officers and men of the Indiana National Guard are employees of the Indianapolis and other postoffices, and notwithstanding the instructions in the Official Postal Guide, 1909, in regard to granting leaves of absence to members of the Organized Militia in order to allow them to attend to their duties as members of the guard, some of the department superintendents absolutely refuse to listen to any suggestions in regard to granting such leaves of absence, his communication was referred to the Postmaster General with the request that he give the matter his consideration. Under date of June 2, 1910, the Postmaster General addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a letter sent to the Postmaster, Indianapolis, Indiana, as follows:"

June 2, 1910.

Postmaster,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Sir:

This office has been informed by the War Department that certain superintendents in your office have refused to grant leaves of absence to members of the Indiana National Guard in order to allow them to attend to their duties

as members of the guard. In this connection your attention is directed to the Postmaster General's Order, embodied in paragraph 50, page 57, of the Postal Guide of July, 1909, which is as follows:

"In order to correct a misconception that seems to exist as to the attitude of the Department in regard to enlistment and service in the National Guard by employees in the postal service, the following order has been issued:

"ORDERED, That leaves of absence without pay in addition to the leave of absence with pay, authorized by law, will be granted to postal employees who are members of the National Guard when called upon to perform military duty by competent authority.

"The Department believes that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way and that it is feasible for postmasters to arrange the duties of employees so that leaves of absence to perform military duty may be granted without detriment to the service."

Respectfully,

C. P. GRANDFIELD,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, June 24, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 6.

Sections 738 to 749, inclusive, of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, as amended, being the law of Florida with relation to its Naval Militia, are hereby published for the information of all concerned:

NAVAL MILITIA.

738. *The Naval Force.*—There may be organized a battalion of naval militia, to consist of not more than four divisions, and to be known as the Florida Naval Militia, which shall constitute a portion of the militia force of this State.

739. *Where Divisions May be Formed.*—Divisions may be formed in the vicinity of any seaport in the State of Florida,

and when so formed and offered to the State may, in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be accepted, until the battalion is complete as herein provided.

740. *Organization.*—The officers of said battalion shall be one lieutenant-commander, who shall command the same; one lieutenant, who shall act as battalion adjutant and executive officer; one lieutenant to act as navigator and ordnance officer, and one ensign to act as signal officer and assistant to navigator and ordnance officer. The commanding officer of each division shall be a lieutenant, and in addition thereto there shall be one lieutenant, junior grade, and two ensigns, and also an engineering officer with the rank of ensign, and one surgeon and physician, with the rank of ensign; and each division shall consist of such number of petty officers and men as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time order and direct.

741. *Naval Secretary.*—There shall be upon the staff of the Governor a Naval Secretary, who shall have the naval rank of captain, and whose duties shall be such as the Governor may from time to time direct in the interest of the Florida Naval Militia.

742. *Staff Officers.*—The commissioned staff officers of the battalion shall be one paymaster, one surgeon and one chaplain, each with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and one assistant surgeon, with the rank of ensign. There shall also be allowed to the battalion a petty staff to consist of such petty officers as the Commander-in-Chief may order and direct.

743. *Manner of Forming Divisions.*—A division of naval militia may be formed in the same manner as is provided for the formation of a company of the National Guard of Florida. The naval battalion shall be constituted as soon as two divisions are completely organized.

744. *Officers, How Selected.*—The lieutenant-commander and lieutenant to act as navigator and ordnance officer and the ensign to act as signal officer and assistant to navigator and ordnance officer, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the battalion; lieutenants, lieutenants junior grade, and ensigns shall be elected by the ballots of the members of their respective divisions: Provided, That in all such elections a majority of the ballots of the qualified voters shall be requisits to an election. The staff officers of the naval battalion shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the lieutenant-commander, and the petty officers by the lieutenant-commander.

745. *Organization and Discipline.*—The organization of the naval militia and its system of discipline and exercises shall conform, as nearly as possible, to that of the Navy of the United States. It shall be governed by the laws and regulations as now provided for the government of the National Guard of Florida, as far as the same may be applicable; and the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, shall have power to order, divide, annex, consolidate or disband the said battalion whenever in his judgment the efficiency of the State forces will be thereby increased; and he shall have power to make such rules

and regulations as may be deemed proper for the government and instruction of the said battalion. Such rules and regulations shall conform to the provisions of this Article, and, as nearly as possible, to those governing the United States Navy.

746. *Uniform.*—The uniform of the Florida Naval Militia shall be such as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

747. *Relative Status of Land and Naval Forces.*—A battalion of naval militia shall be considered the equivalent of a battalion of land militia, and a division of naval militia shall be considered the equivalent of a company of land militia, and equally in the State's service, and they shall be entitled to equal rights, privileges and allowances, except as otherwise provided in compliance with this article.

748. *Relative Rank of Officers.*—The rank of officers in the Naval Militia is naval rank, and its relation to the rank of officers in the Army and organized militia shall be such as is prescribed in the Regulations for the United States Army and Navy. The relative rank of petty officers and seamen of the Naval Militia shall be the same as for similar grades in the United States Navy.

749. *As to Equipping the Naval Militia.*—The Governor is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the provisions of this article into effect as soon as the government of the United States is ready to supply arms and equipments, and necessary material and opportunities for naval instruction and drill. And the Governor is further authorized to apply to the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Navy of the United States for the loan of a practice vessel for the use of the naval militia, and the detail of commissioned and petty officers of the Navy to act as inspectors and instructors. The duty of the naval militia may be performed afloat in the vessels of the United States, or elsewhere, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 7.

The following Circular from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Florida:

CIRCULAR.
No. 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1910.

In a large number of instances where U. S. magazine rifles, caliber .30, model of 1903, have been turned in to ordnance es-

tablishments for replacement, it was found upon examination that abrasive substances had been used in cleaning the rifles, resulting in diminishing their accuracy and generally injuring them. In order to avoid a recurrence of the matter the use of any cleaning or preserving material in the care and preservation of service arms, other than that furnished by the Ordnance Department for the purpose, is strictly prohibited.

The bore of the rifle is manufactured with great care in order that a high degree of accuracy may be obtained, and it should be intelligently cared for. The residum from smokeless powder tends to corrode the bore and should, therefore, be removed as soon after firing as practicable.

It has been found that a deposit of metallic fouling is left in the bore of the rifle when ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, of earlier manufacture are used, and a solution for the removal of metallic fouling from the bores of small arms has, therefore, been issued by the Ordnance Department to all post ordnance officers for reissue to organizations in accordance with the following table of annual allowances:

For a company of coast artillery or infantry or a troop of cavalry:

30 ounces ammonium per-sulphate.
15 ounces ammonium carbonate.
180 ounces ammonia, 28 per centum.

For a Signal Corps company or a company of Philippine Scouts:

45 ounces ammonium per-sulphate.
30 ounces ammonium carbonate.
300 ounces ammonia, 28 per centum.

For a company of engineers:

75 ounces ammonium per-sulphate.
45 ounces ammonium carbonate.
480 ounces ammonia, 28 per centum.

For a machine-gun platoon:

15 ounces ammonium per-sulphate.
15 ounces ammonium carbonate.
60 ounces ammonia, 28 per centum.

One ounce of ammonium per-sulphate, 200 grains ammonium carbonate, 6 ounces ammonia (28 per centum), and 4 ounces water will make a sufficient quantity to clean twenty rifles. If no scales are available for weighing the ingredients, they may be measured and the equivalents are as follows:

1 ounce of ammonium per-sulphate equals two medium heaping spoonfuls.

200 grains ammonium carbonate equals one medium heaping spoonful.

6 ounces ammonia, 28 per centum pure, equals three-eighths of a pint.

4 ounces water equals one-fourth of a pint.

The spoon referred to above is the spoon issued by the Ordnance Department for the mess outfit.

The solution is made as follows:

The carbonate and per-sulphate should first be pulverized and mixed together and the ammonia and water added, after which the mixture should be thoroughly stirred. The solution should stand for half an hour before using. The bore of the rifle should be plugged with a cork or wooden plug at the breech end and just below the metallic fouling. The bore should then be filled with the solution and the muzzle corked or plugged. The solution should remain in the bore for about two hours or long enough to cut the metallic fouling, after which it should be removed and canton flannel or other soft material run back and forth through the bore to remove the residue. Great care must be taken to remove the solution from all metallic parts as it may start rusting in a very short time. Special care should be used in removing it from the breech mechanism. The solution may be used several times, but after it has been used it should be placed in a bottle and not mixed with

any unused solution. This solvent is expensive and should be used economically.

In addition to the foregoing, attention is invited to the information contained under the heading "Cleaning and Care of the Arm," page 37, of Ordnance Department Pamphlet No. 1923, "Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, caliber .30," and to paragraph 287, Army Regulations.

(1660582, A. G. O.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
HENRY P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

The components of the above described "Metallic Fouling Solution" may be obtained upon requisition to the State Arsenal. Requisitions should be forwarded by company commanders.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, November 10, 1910.

CIRCULARS,
No. 8.

Announcement is hereby made that there will be issued from time to time from the office of The Adjutant General, in numbered series, bulletins of "militia notes," conveying information as to decisions of the Military Department in matters of administration, as well as other information likely to be of value to commanding officers and others in the military service of the State, but which is not properly subject matter for general orders or circulars.

It is hoped thru the medium of these circulars to give all officers a broader knowledge of the methods of administration which obtain in the military establishment, and it is felt that by providing each commanding officer for his files with the decisions of the department upon matters which are of importance and upon questions which are likely to frequently arise, official correspondence will be lessened to some extent and that the transaction of public business ought to be somewhat facilitated.

As stated above, the bulletins will be numbered in each series, and each paragraph or group of paragraphs in each bulletin, dealing with one subject, will be numbered consecutively throughout the series of bulletins. At the close of the year an index to the subjects which have been treated of in the bulletins of that series will be furnished.

These bulletins will be issued to commanding officers and will be kept on file at the headquarters of organizations and at the headquarters of posts for reference by all officers. The bulletins may also be furnished to other officers of the active list in cases where the interests of the service will be promoted by their receiving such information direct.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.